

DAY AUGUST 7

# THE TIMES



35

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MAGAZINE



## Bank of England announces fourth rate rise since election

BY GRAHAM SEARLENT  
AND CAROLINE MERRILL

INTEREST rates were raised yesterday for the fourth time since the election but the Bank of England indicated that it would not need to increase them again in the short term.

The quarter-point rise puts base rates at 7 per cent, the highest for four-and-a-half years. But the Bank's Monetary Policy Committee said this was now enough to meet the inflation target imposed

on it by Gordon Brown, the Chancellor. Cheltenham & Gloucester, the mortgage arm of Lloyds-TSB, immediately announced that its main mortgage rate would rise from 8.2 per cent to 8.45 per cent for new borrowers.

Other banks and building societies said they would wait and see before deciding their borrowing and lending rates.

The Bank's announcement had an immediate effect on the pound, which fell by 1.5 cents against the dollar to less than \$1.59 and by five

pennies against the mark to DM 2.97. However, sterling held at ten French francs and 250 Spanish pesetas.

On the Stock Exchange blue chip shares surged, taking the FTSE 100 shares index up another 60.6 points to another record of 5,086.8. Bank shares were the most popular. Government bonds also gained strongly.

Mortgages have risen 1.25 per cent since the general election. As a result, the interest cost of the average new mortgage of £50,000

will have risen by £564 a year since May 2.

It costs banks and building societies an estimated £5 million every time they raise interest rates. The money is spent on informing borrowers of the change and altering standing orders.

Short-term interest rates are now expected to peak at less than 7.5 per cent and come back to no more than 7.25 per cent next year. City analysts said that the rate rise had been made now so that the Bank could say it was on top of inflation

when it publishes its quarterly *Inflation Report* next week and that further changes were likely for three months.

Industry reacted angrily to the news. Kate Barker, chief economist at the Confederation of British Industry, said: "There is increasing evidence that the weakness in the export sector will slow the pace of UK economic growth significantly during 1998."

"Strong sterling means serious problems for many companies today. We are concerned that this

will exacerbate these difficulties in the months to come."

Ian Peters, deputy director-general of the British Chambers of Commerce, said: "This is the last thing Britain's exporters and their suppliers need at this time."

The CBI's own survey of High Street sales published yesterday, showed that consumer spending is still buoyant. The report argued that growth was steady and not getting out of control.

Nikko Europe, a leading City firm, has delivered a downbeat

assessment of the Government's performance and accused of it of over-emphasis on presentation. In a special report the company said: "The biggest change since May is in the rhetoric. Some of the radical changes by the Labour Government have not, on close inspection, been so radical. Nothing is as it may at first seem. Beware of the spin."

Leading article, page 17  
Balancing act, page 21  
Anatole Kaletsky, page 25

DAVID CHESKIN

## FA reviews rules as jury clears players of match-fixing

BY STEPHEN FARRELL,  
OLIVER HOLT  
AND CAROLINE MIDDLETON

THE Football Association has ordered a review of the rules of the national game in the wake of match-fixing allegations against three Premiership players and a businessman who were finally cleared of conspiracy yesterday.

After two trials lasting 17 weeks and costing more than £12 million, the footballers Bruce Grobbelaar, John Fashanu and Hans Segars were found not guilty of conspiring with the businessman Hong Suan Lim to receive and give corrupt payments from a Far Eastern betting syndicate.

Grobbelaar, alone, still awaits the jury's verdict on a charge of corruption after he was filmed apparently accepting £2,000 to influence the outcome of a match in 1994.

But even before the jury had retired at Winchester Crown Court, the FA had set up an investigation to try to reassure the public that no English players were involved in betting and match-fixing.

The inquiry, announced yesterday, is being conducted by the former Metropolitan Police Deputy Commissioner Sir John Smith, who is to report within three months.

The FA had appealed for any evidence of match fixing soon after the allegations were



Grobbelaar: verdict awaited on final charge

first made against the four men who went on trial at Winchester, but David Davies, the FA's public affairs director, said that none had been forthcoming.

Mr Davies was speaking after the jury announced its first verdicts, having deliberated for more than 26 hours. A previous jury had failed to reach agreement after a 34-day trial.

The decision to press ahead with the retrial was personally cleared by Dame Barbara Mills, QC, the Director of Public Prosecutions, who is already facing criticism over the way the Crown Prosecu-

tion Service decides whether to launch court proceedings.

Yesterday, the verdicts were received with shrieks of delight from the players' wives. Mr Fashanu's wife, Melissa, cried: "It's finished, it's finished. There's no more", and then clasped hands with Astrid Segers and Debbie Grobbelaar as their husbands shook hands in the dock.

Outside the court, Mr Fashanu — a former England striker who went on to present the *Gladiators* television programme — said: "I was dragged into this storm two and a half years ago. I have maintained my right to st-

ance. I'm not bitter at all. Now all I want to do is get on with my family life."

As Mr Grobbelaar left court to return this morning, he said: "You should never have doubted me." And Mr Segers, the Dutch-born former Wimbledon goalkeeper, said: "It has been a two-and-a-half-year nightmare, but in the end we got the verdicts we wanted and deserved."

The investigation began in November 1994, when *The Sun* secretly filmed Mr Grobbelaar, the former Liverpool and Southampton goalkeeper, being offered £2,000 by his former business partner Chris Vincent. Mr Grobbelaar announced plans to sue the paper, but four months later he and his three co-accused were arrested.

The prosecution claimed that bank accounts and mobile telephone records showed a pattern of calls between the four men and Far Eastern gambling syndicates before and after key matches. But witnesses including the former England goalkeepers Bob Wilson and Gordon Banks said that they could see no evidence from videos of the defendants throwing matches.

Mr Grobbelaar and Mr Segers both said that they had been paid to forecast results but that they had not predicted the results of matches involving their teams. Mr Grobbelaar also said that he



John Fashanu leaves court with his wife Melissa. "All I want to do is get on with my family life," he said

discussed bribes with Mr Vincent simply to expose him as a match fixer.

Mr Grobbelaar's fate may now depend on seven barely audible words missed by teams of police and lawyers but detected by jurors as they considered their verdicts.

After listening to enhanced

videotape recordings of a conversation between Mr Grobbelaar and Mr Vincent, the jury noticed that the trial transcript failed to include Mr Vincent's remark "I don't have a jacket, you carry this", uttered just before Mr Grobbelaar is seen picking up a package containing £2,000.

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### Police appeal over shot boy

Detectors appealed to the criminal underworld to give up the killer who shot dead Dillon Hill, five, and wounded his stepfather, John Bates, in Bolton. They think the murder and the wounding were part of a feud between drug pushers. — Page 2

### Simon supports RAF charity

BY ANDREW PIERCE, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

LORD SIMON of Highbury, the minister embroiled in the BP share controversy, is to use some of the profit from the sale of his holdings to honour the memory of his late father, a Spitfire pilot who flew hundreds of wartime missions.

The Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund is to receive a substantial portion of the £50,000 accrued by Lord Simon from his £2.3 million holding since he became a minister on May 7.

The minister's late father, Roger, was a highly decorated Spitfire pilot with the Free French, who escaped the German invading forces with General de Gaulle in 1940. He worked closely with the general for the duration of the war plotting the recapture of his beloved France.

The Royal Air Force remained one of the first loves of Mr Simon until his death a few years ago when his ashes were scattered at Shoreham Airport near his Sussex home. The Times has also learnt that Lord Simon is preparing to make financial provision for Christ's Hospital, in Horsham, Sussex. He won a scholarship to the school in 1930. The school, which was founded by King Edward VI in 1552, to care for the children of London's poor, will be a beneficiary of a charitable

trust fund being set up on Lord Simon's behalf by his son. The school, which is the head boy in 1958, already gives financial support to two pupils at the school, which is a charitable institution. It offers independent education to children with academic potential who would otherwise be denied the chance. One third of the parents pay fees.

The Minister for Trade and Competitiveness in Europe, who went on to Cambridge from Christ's, is one of a long list of famous alumni. They include St Edmund Campion, the first Jesuit martyr, Sir Barnes Wallis, the inventor of the bouncing bomb, and the cricketer John Snow.

One of the school's most

Continued on page 2, col 1



Square-rigger's master jailed

Mark Litchfield, the owner and master of the *Maria Assumpta*, the world's oldest square-rigged sailing vessel, was jailed for 18 months for manslaughter after the vessel smashed into rocks off Padstow in north Cornwall with the loss of three lives.

Exeter Crown Court was told he sailed far too close to the shore in order to give cliff-top spectators a good view. — Page 3

Debut wicket

Australia scored 302 for three on the opening day of the fifth Test at Trent Bridge. Ben Hollioake, making his debut for England, took one of the wickets. Disastrously for England, the Australian captain won his fifth consecutive toss. — Page 40

The old school badge

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# Detective asks underworld to hand over boy's killer

**Paul Wilkinson** on a five-year-old's death and the ill feeling of neighbours towards his family

POLICE appealed to the criminal underworld yesterday to give up the killer who shot dead a five-year-old boy and wounded his stepfather in Bolton. Detectives are convinced that the murder of Dillon Hull and the wounding of John Bates, the boyfriend of his mother Jane, was part of a feud between rival drug pushers, but they have played down suggestions of a "turf" war.

Before the shooting on Wednesday a shot was fired through the sitting-room window of Mr Bates's home in the Deane district of Bolton, Greater Manchester. Mr Bates reportedly told the glazier called in to repair the glass that he knew who was behind the incident.

Detective Superintendent Peter Ellis, leading the investi-

gation, said: "We are talking about people involved in illegal drugs activity. Where do these people draw the line? Do they tolerate the death of a five-year-old boy, shot dead playing in the street?"

Police were checking the killer's yellow D-registration Metro, which was abandoned close to the scene of the shooting on Wednesday evening. Its last registered owner sold it some time ago but police have discovered that it changed hands seven times in the past few weeks. It was sold to a Bolton scrapyard last week and bought for cash the day before the shooting.

Detectives are also awaiting the results of detailed scientific examination of the gold-coloured crash helmet worn by the killer to conceal his identity and which he dumped in a garden as he fled. They are also studying closed-circuit television footage from a local business.

The killer was described as white, slim, 5 ft 10 in to 6 ft tall, with short, brown cropped hair which may be curly. He was wearing a green or purple anorak.

Dillon was born at Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn, on November 27, 1991. The space on the birth certificate for his father's name was left blank — that man left within months — and 24 hours after his son's death detectives had still not traced him.

When John Bates arrived in Jane Hull's life soon afterwards, things improved. Mr Bates became the father figure that the child lacked. But the semi-detached house in Blackburn was the subject of complaints about noisy late-night visitors, threats and violence. Everyone was glad when the family moved.

One neighbour, who did not wish to be named, said: "There were always people banging on their door. There were people there night and day. You could walk past at 8.30 on a Sunday morning and someone would be knocking them up, and it was the same late at night."

"Everyone was glad when they had to move out. There were always threats and there was often someone shouting the odds outside John and Jane's house."

Another neighbour said: "There were rumours that some heavies were looking for John to break his legs. Everyone was glad when they moved away. They only moved half a mile and when they got their new home they put a big wrought-iron gate on the front door."

The family first moved to Walsh Street, Blackburn, and at the beginning of this year they moved to Bolton to be closer to Mr Bates's family. He joined the Bates Brothers fruit and vegetable stall in Bolton Market. Danny Bates, his uncle manning the stall



Jane Hull with her son, Dillon, a "lovely, lively boy who would be missed by all"

yesterday, said: "As far as I am concerned he was a good lad. He is a hard worker and a real gentleman. He was devoted to Dillon."

Three weeks ago Mrs Hull gave birth to another son. Her mother, Glens, lives in the United States but most of her family still live in Blackburn. Bill Handforth, head teach-

er of Pikes Lane primary school, where Dillon began last January, said: "My telephone never stopped ringing last night with teachers trying to come to terms with this awful, wicked act. He was a lovely, lively boy and we shall miss him. It is one of those things you only come across once in a lifetime. You feel you have touched evil."

Last night a mound of flowers was rising at the edge of the police cordon where Dillon was shot. One message, in a child's handwriting, read: "To my little friend, Dillon. Rest in Peace. Jo Smith." Another said simply: "One of God's children brutally murdered. God bless him."

## Drugs wars find new battlefield

BY STEWART TENDERL, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

BOLTON has become the latest battlefield for the drugs trade as street dealers and gangs protect their networks. The drugs wars began in London in the 1980s but in the 1990s the North West produced the biggest battlefields.

In 1995 Greater Manchester Police achieved the second highest number of drugs convictions among the 43 forces in England and Wales, and Merseyside was fifth. Both forces ranked among the top five

forces for drug seizures. The small towns and suburbs around Manchester and Liverpool could hardly remain immune.

Bolton is known to drugs intelligence officers for links between its Asian community and heroin supplies from the Indian sub-continent. Local social workers acknowledge that Bolton has a heroin and amphetamine problem. Last year the town had 139 crimes related to drug use.

## Simon

Continued from page 1  
distinctive traits is the uniform, known as the Housey, which has hardly altered since Tudor times and has a strong claim to be the oldest in existence. It consists of a long blue coat, belted at the waist, with matching knee breeches, yellow socks and white knee bands.

Lord Simon declined yesterday to comment on the decision, which he reached with his wife, Sarah, on the allocation of the money. Another charity which will also be included in the charitable trust is the Stroke Association.

Lord Simon's father flew his first mission in November 1941 from a Welsh RAF base and went on to clock up 440 flying hours by the end of the Second World War. He was a flight sergeant.

He took part in dangerous missions providing cover for the landing in Normandy on D-Day and later flew sorties into the Low Countries. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre and the Légion d'honneur for his escape from France and for his bravery as a Spitfire pilot.



D A G Simon as Head Grecian (head boy) at Christ's

## Pollution pushes Earth towards its hottest year

BY NICK NUTTALL, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

SCIENTISTS predict that the Earth will have record-breaking temperatures this year and are linking the increase to pollution.

Researchers at the Meteorological Office's Hadley Centre for Climate Prediction said yesterday that on average the world's temperatures could, in 1997, be more than 0.7 degrees hotter than when records began in the late 19th century.

The Earth was at its hottest in 1995, followed by 1990; 1991; 1994; 1988; 1983; 1987; 1996; 1994; and 1989.

Dr Geoff Jenkins, head of the centre's climate prediction programme, said yesterday: "We are almost certainly going to exceed the average global temperatures of 1990. Indeed we are pretty much up there already. It now looks as if we will go higher, challenging the 1995 record year."

He said part of the increase will be due to El Nino, a cyclical climatic event in

which warm waters persist in the eastern Pacific off Peru. But Dr Jenkins said that El Nino had always been a part of the weather records, influencing higher or lower temperatures in certain years. To reach another record-breaking year, there had to be an additional cause.

He said that global warming, caused by pollution, could

### Forecast

account for the higher temperatures of the 1990s. "Taking one year on its own is not significant. But this year will certainly continue the run of warm years we have seen in the 1990s."

The researchers calculate the average world-wide temperatures based on measurements of the sea and land. These are compared with a 30-year running average from 1960 to 1991. Average temper-

atures in 1990 were 0.34C higher than average. The hottest year on record, 1995, was 0.38C higher than the 30-year average. This compares with a temperature of about minus 0.3C in the late 19th century, making 1995 about 0.7C higher than then.

These temperature differences may sound like nothing," Dr Jenkins said. "But the temperature difference between the depths of the last Ice Age, about 20,000 years ago, and this century is about five degrees. The rise we expect over the next 100 years is three degrees."

Yesterday officials from more than 160 countries concluded preliminary negotiations in Bonn on curbing global warming. But America, under pressure from industrial interests, worked with Japan to block any agreement on reducing emissions of carbon dioxide, the main global-warming gas.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

## Unionist to confront Sinn Fein on TV

A leading Ulster Unionist is to confront a Sinn Fein leader for the first time on British television. Ken Magennis, MP for Fermanagh and UUP security spokesman, will challenge Martin McGuinness, the Sinn Fein MP and chief negotiator, in a live debate on *Newsnight* on BBC2 next Tuesday.

Mr Magennis said: "I have always felt it is important upon Ulster Unionists to ensure that the IRA message does not go unchallenged." A Sinn Fein spokesman said Mr McGuinness was "not going in there with acrimony and recrimination. It's unfortunate it's taken as long as this for Unionists to be prepared to engage in a face-to-face debate." Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, condemned Mr Magennis's move.

## Belmarsh jail criticised

The treatment of hundreds of offenders, including high-risk inmates, held in a top-security jail is today described as "seriously inadequate" by Sir David Ramsbottom, the Chief Inspector of Prisons. He found that security routines to prevent prisoners escaping from Belmarsh prison in southeast London took priority over all aspects of the regime, and some prisoners alleged they were only out of their cells for 15 minutes a day.

## Party over for founder

The leader and founder of the anti-European UK Independence Party stood down yesterday. Alan Sked, an academic, said that he had been offered more teaching work at the London School of Economics and leading the party had become a full-time job. He said he had also been influenced by the result of the Oxfordshire by-election, in which his party polled only 39 votes, a tenth as many as the Official Monster Raving Loony Party.

## Immigration law 'unfair'

The United Nations refugee agency has demanded that Ireland scrap the emergency legislation put through parliament five weeks ago to curb rising illegal immigration. Officials can now refuse entry to non-EU citizens whose papers are not in order. A spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said the law was unfair to genuine asylum seekers travelling on false papers.

## Rethink for NVQs

A shake-up in the system of National Vocational Qualifications has been announced to make them more relevant. The reforms will cut out jargon and bureaucracy and make NVQs more rigorous and credible, the National Council for Vocational Qualifications said. A new Qualifications and Curriculum Authority will be set up to oversee the 900 qualifications available.

## Student in death fall

A student who dreaded getting his A-level results fell to his death from a multi-storey car park in Nottingham. Tony Dwyer, 18, of West Bridgford, was filmed by security cameras as he walked to the edge of the 100ft-tall building. The tragedy happened a week before he was due to receive the grades which would decide whether he went to university. See page 9

## Pilots suspended

Two Britannia Airways pilots have been suspended on full pay for an investigation of a stewardess' claim that she saw the captain at the controls of a Boeing 757 en route from Palma to East Midlands. Britannia forbids anyone but the captain to sit in his seat. Early indications are that the aircraft, flying over France, was on automatic pilot and that the captain's wife was not touching the controls.

## Soldiers deny assaults

Five British soldiers charged with assaulting a group of English tourists in Cyprus each pleaded not guilty to three counts of assault. Roger Bell, 26, Tim Carter, 20, Steven Wolstenholme, 26, Steven Girvan, 20, and Stuart Spencer, 20, denied causing grievous bodily harm to Barry Ford and Shane Bell and of attacking Claire Harbour, 22. The court in Larnaca ordered them to appear again on Monday.

## Driving into trouble

Maureen Rees, celebrated as the worst driver on BBC1's *Driving School*, ran out of petrol in her new car in Cardiff after hearing that she had landed a part in a television show about car maintenance. Mrs Rees, who spent £6,000 learning to drive and passed her test at the seventh try, will present a slot in the *Really Useful Show* for BBC1. Her Lada Samara 1300 was pushed to a nearby petrol station.

## Times website milestone

*The Times* and *The Sunday Times* on the Internet have become the first national newspapers to receive an audit certificate from ABCI/electronic, the UK Internet auditors. The site recorded more than 1.8 million web page "hits" during May, the largest of any site in Britain to date. The websites can be reached at <http://www.the-times.co.uk> or <http://www.sunday-times.co.uk>.

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t to confront  
in on TV

to confront a Sinn Fein leader on television, Ken Maguire, spokesman for the Sinn Fein party, was taken away from the screen by security officers.

"I have always felt it is important to ensure that the IRA message gets across," said a Sinn Fein spokesman. "A Sinn Fein spokesman said he was taken away with a warning not to engage in a last-minute protest at the Democratic Unionist's move."

**jail criticised**

of offenders, including the anti-Europeans, is today due to be heard at the Royal Courts of Justice. It was found that security forces had been given all aspects of the trial without their knowledge.

er for founder

at the anti-European protest yesterday, Alan Sted, who had offered more than £100,000 in damages and legal fees, said he had also been given a large hydrocarbon loan, a tenth as many as

for NVQs

for a three day demand for compensation, insulation put them in court facing illegal lending to the public in model cases. A spokesman for the European Parliament said the law was not being applied on false papers.

in death fall

in Nottingham, which has been closed since the start of the year, was due to be opened again after a week.

suspended

in the last few days, suspended from work, and that he had been given a £10,000 advance for his new book, "The Last Days of the British Empire".

denial assaults

in trouble

on site milestones

# Skipper jailed for deaths of crew

Master of historic ship endangered lives by sailing too close to shore for benefit of onlookers, reports Tim Jones

THE owner and master of the world's oldest square-rigged sailing ship was sentenced to 18 months in prison yesterday for the manslaughter of three crew members who died when the ship smashed into rocks off the north Cornwall coast.

Mark Litchfield had ignored adverse winds and tides and sailed the 137-year-old *Maria Asumpta* far too close to the shore in enable cliff-top spectators to have a good view, Exeter Crown Court was told. When he realised he was heading for disaster, he started the engine and ordered more sail to be set, but the engine failed and the ship broke up as the panic-stricken crew dived into the surf near Padstow harbour.

Eleven survivors were rescued, but Anna Taylor, 50, the ship's cook, from Wallingford, was washed away. Emily Macfarlane, 19, the assistant bosun, from Felixstowe, tried to swim to safety, but was drowned, as was John Shannon, 24, the second engineer, from Queensland, Australia.

Richard Lissack QC, for the prosecution, said that Litch-



Emily Macfarlane, who was the assistant bosun

field, who had denied three charges of manslaughter, was to blame for the disaster because he had ignored the advice of experts and ordered fuel which was contaminated with seawater and rust to be pumped back into the tanks.

Litchfield, a former Royal Navy officer, believed the *Maria Asumpta* would carve him a niche in maritime history. He saw himself as much as

the curator of a floating museum as the owner of a beautiful sailing ship.

Although he had spent much of his adult life working with square riggers, his judgement had twice been under scrutiny after tragedies which led to the sinking of the *Maria Asumpta* and another vessel, the brig *Marques*, which he bought with a friend to be used for filming.

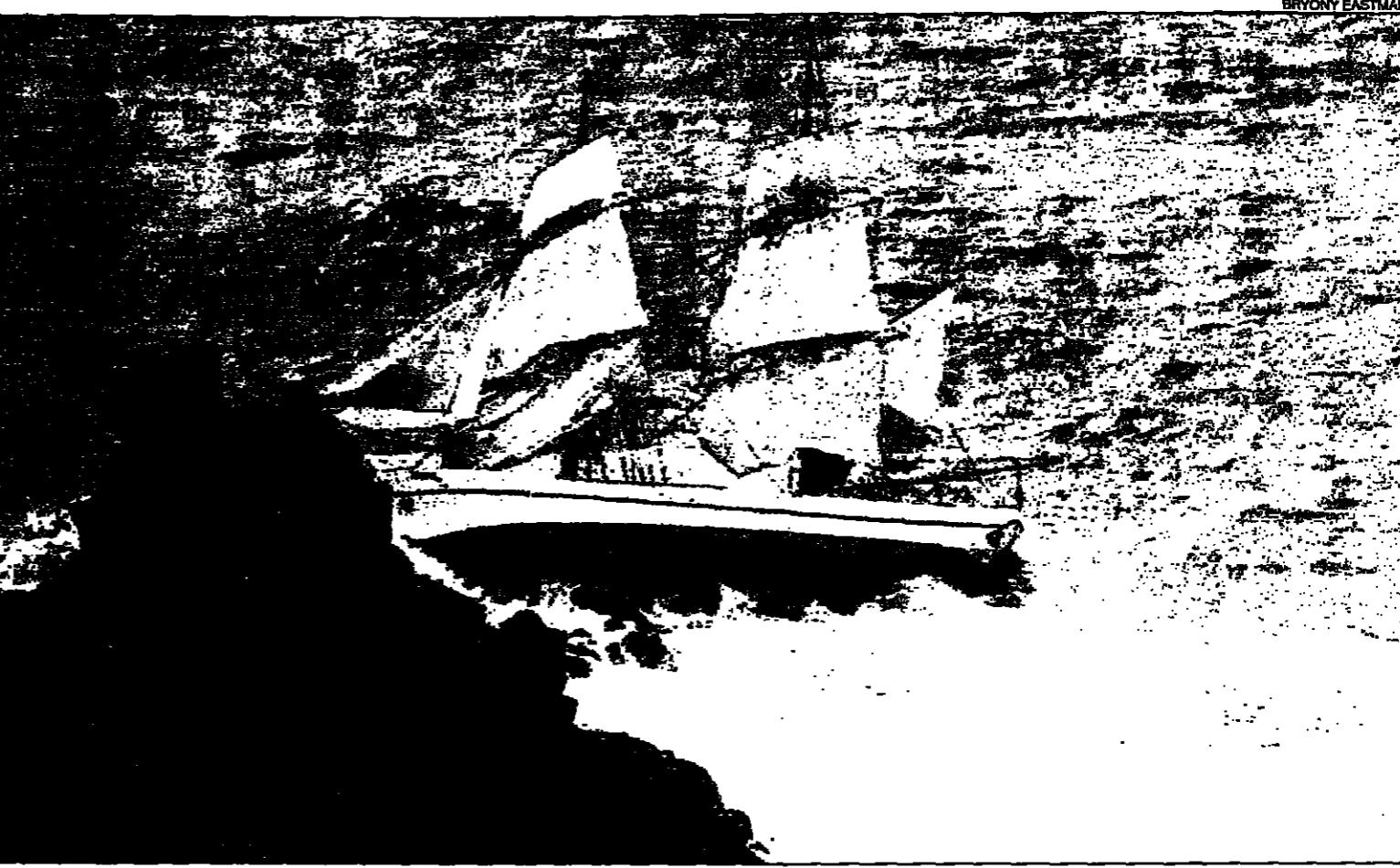
The project was a success and soon the *Marques* had featured at the start of the television series *The Onedin Line*, *The Master of Ballantrae*, *Poldark* and other films.

This success led to the need for a second ship and, after searching the ports of Europe, Litchfield bought the rotting 125-year-old hulk of the *Maria Asumpta* for £11,000. It took him 18 months to restore her and, between times, he helped to skipper the *Marques* on a 20,000-mile passage during the filming of a television series about Charles Darwin.

Only the need for last-minute repairs kept him and the *Maria Asumpta* in dock when, in 1984, he was supposed to sail her alongside the *Marques*, which was caught in a squall off Bermuda and sank with the loss of 19 crew members.

After a 63-day inquiry, inspectors criticised the *Narque's* lack of stability and the way she had been granted a load-line length exemption after pressure from Litchfield.

But he escaped explicit criticism and returned to sea with the *Maria Asumpta*, where he was faced with the problem of recovering the £150,000 he had spent on her. She became a familiar sight at Cowes Week, where she was used as a venue for receptions, and became popular with enthusiasts who paid to sail her.



The *Maria Asumpta* on rocks near Padstow, Cornwall. One crew member was washed away and two drowned trying to swim to safety

Litchfield, 56, from Boxley, Kent, told the jury: "I felt I was more like a curator. I did not look on it as my own property. It was something wonderful which needed to be kept going because of its great importance for maritime history."

In each of the three charges, the jury found it proved that

Litchfield's breach of duty in respect of both the course and the fuel was grossly negligent so as to be causative of death.

Passing sentence, Mr Justice Butterworth said it was his melancholy duty to sentence Litchfield for criminal conduct which had cost three lives. He said the three crew

members, like those who survived, had shown him loyalty and devotion, had served under him without reward and had repaid in him their absolute trust and confidence.

"On the verdicts of this jury you betrayed that trust by showing contempt for the very dangers they trusted you to

avoid. You showed a profound disregard for the lives of your crew and were reckless both in your navigation and management of your vessel."

Litchfield, he said, had chosen to conduct himself as he did in the face of clear warnings of the fuel and the

course he sailed. His action had not been a momentary aberration, but a deliberate chosen course of conduct.

The judge said he took into consideration the fact that Litchfield was a man of great ability who had done his best in helping to introduce others to the sea.

Mark Litchfield being driven to court yesterday: he was found guilty of three counts of manslaughter

## Top chef in hotel deal with Granada

By ROBIN YOUNG

MANDY ALLWOOD is suing the publicity agent Max Clifford for breach of trust in a dispute over payments for arranging interviews about her multiple pregnancy.

Mandy Allwood, who eventually lost all eight babies, has issued a writ at the High Court claiming her former agent sold negative stories about her during their five-month contract. When her pregnancy was announced, almost a year ago, Mr Clifford hoped to secure Miss Allwood, 38, and her boyfriend Paul Hudson a £1 million sponsorship deal.

She was paid a reported £50,000 by the *News of the World* for exclusive rights to her story. When Miss Allwood lost the babies after 19 weeks, Mr Clifford arranged news-paper interviews and lucrative television appearances.

In a writ lodged at the High Court last night, Miss Allwood alleges Mr Clifford failed to exercise due care.



Mandy Allwood claims her agent Max Clifford sold negative stories about her multiple pregnancy

## Policemen baffled in hunt for their feminine side

By KATHRYN KNIGHT

POLICEMEN in one of Britain's biggest forces are being given a new assignment: to get on the trail of the feminine side of their natures.

Last night some of them appeared to be short of clues.

The Thames Valley Force says that it wants to encourage "feminine skills" such as sensitivity and intuition. The move has left some officers spluttering with indignation. One said: "They'll turn us into a bunch of pansies." Another commented: "It's political correctness gone mad — policemen need to be out on the

streets, not sitting around in seminars discovering their feminine side."

The change is part of the Working Culture Project, set up after a "cultural audit" criticised management styles. Under the supervision of Superintendent Dave Murray, the force has set up working parties of female and black officers to examine their experiences of the force. The 18-month project could lead to new recruitment and training procedures, with seminars on new-style policing.

Superintendent Murray said: "I am not saying the current culture is bad but it needs reshaping

to take the emphasis away from simply reaction times and tough policemen. That is all very well but often it can only be putting a sticking plaster over the real problem which makes crime occur time and time again. Policing can be dangerous and we want to create a better blend of skills to cope with it."

They would be encouraging emulation of some female officers, he said. "Women possess feminine skills such as sensitivity, intuition and negotiation which, ironically, they get from their father's X-chromosomes. That means men can learn them too."

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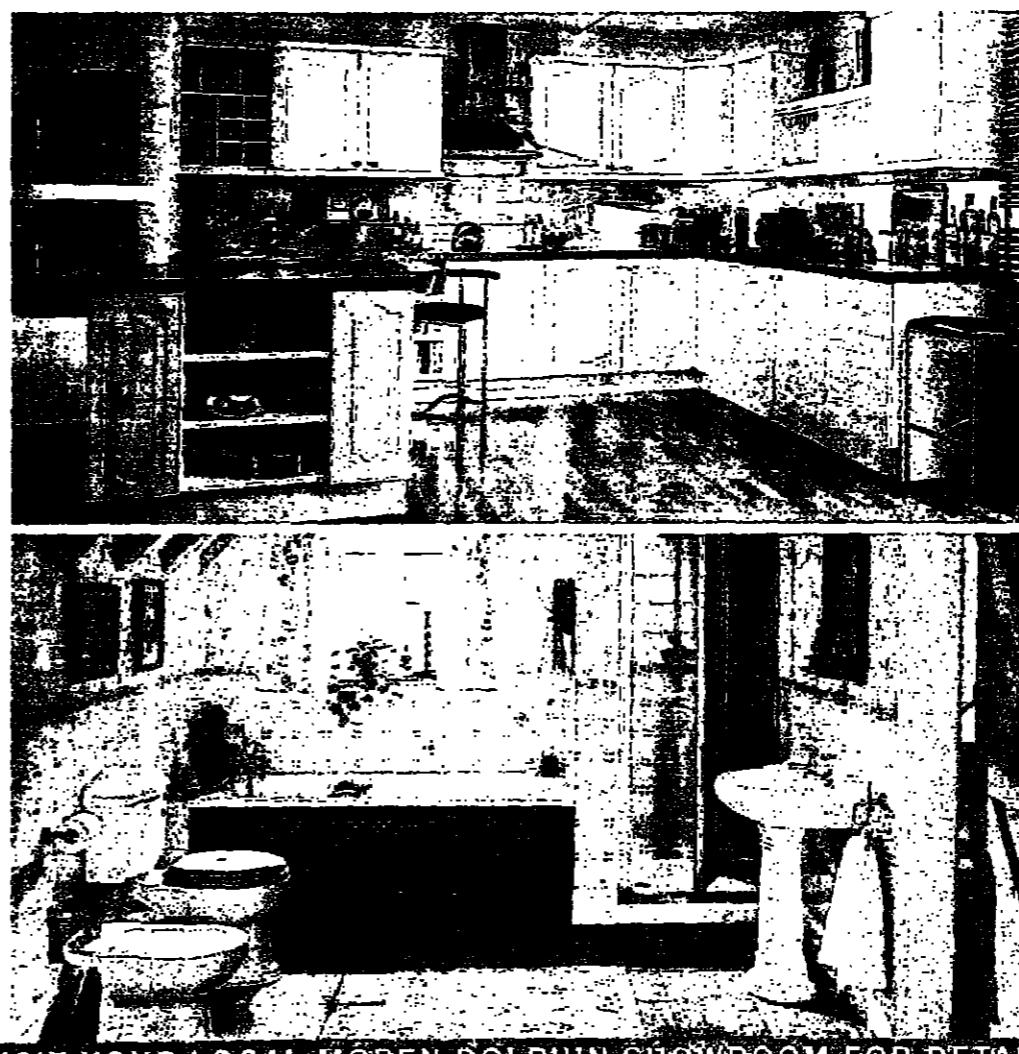
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# Princess linked with Al Fayed's divorced son

British tabloid newspapers join battle to buy 'romantic' royal holiday photographs, reports Emma Wilkins

DIANA, Princess of Wales, arrives in the former battle-fields of Bosnia today as British tabloid newspapers engage in hostilities over photographs of her recent holiday with Dodi Fayed, the son of Mohamed Al Fayed, the owner of Harrods.

The pictures, taken by a paparazzo in Sardinia earlier this week, are said to show the Princess enjoying "romantic" moments with Mr Fayed and are attracting fierce bidding from rival Fleet Street newspapers offering sums between £300,000 and £500,000. *Paris Match*, the French magazine, was said to have secured the continental magazine rights for a similar sum.

There was intense speculation last night that the new relationship could be the Princess's first romance since the unfortunate entanglement with Capt James Hewitt. The prospect of Mohamed Al Fayed becoming the step-grandfather to the future King while he remains denied an application for British citizenship was attracting particular attention from royal commentators.

The Princess, who first met Mr Fayed, 41, at a polo match in Windsor ten years ago, begins her fact-finding mission with an American landmarks charity in Sarajevo today. She is expected to meet disabled groups in Travnik and Zenica during the two-day trip.

While her office at Kensington Palace declined to comment on the latest disclosures, the Princess's friendship appeared to have the blessing of her stepmother, Diana, Countess of Charnbray. "I love the whole family. I've known them all for 15 years. I adore them all," said the countess, who was impressed by Mr Fayed's "immaculate manners".

Mr Fayed, a divorced Hollywood film producer whose previous loves have included



Marie Helvin



Brooke Shields



Mimi Rogers

Brooke Shields, Marie Helvin and Mimi Rogers, has a self-facing nature despite his playboy image. When staying at his home in Mayfair — his other houses are in Los Angeles and New York — Mr Fayed prefers driving his Mini Co-

per around London to his Ferrari.

His marriage in the ski resort of Vail, Colorado, in 1986, to American model Suzanne Gregard ended in divorce eight months later. The divorce settlement was rumoured to be £1.3 million, including jewellery and a new Rolls Royce car.

Afterwards he said: "I think my one marriage has put me off the institution for life." He had earlier been briefly engaged, in the mid-1980s, to the Iranian Linda Atterazedi.

He has also been linked with the Duke of York's former girlfriend, Koo Stark. Britt Ekland, the actress Valerie Perrine, and Frank Sinatra's daughter, Tina.

A friend of Mr Fayed said the Princess had greatly enjoyed an earlier holiday with Mr Fayed and his father in St Tropez. "It's the second time they've been on holiday together in a matter of weeks. Quite frankly, they are young, free and over 21 and I think she could do a lot worse than Dodi. He's got a lot going for him — he's kind, generous and a very relaxed person to be with. When she got back from St Tropez she said it was the best holiday she had ever had."

The trip last month attracted some controversy because of Mr Al Fayed's role in the "Cash for Questions" affair. The friendship between the Fayed and Spencer families began when Mohamed Al Fayed was introduced to the late Earl Spencer, the Princess's father. The pair became firm friends and soon Kaine, then the Countess Spencer, was sending her cooks from Althorp for training at the Ritz in Paris, which is owned by Mr Al Fayed.

Although the Princess's name has been linked in the past with Will Carling, the former England rugby captain and Oliver Hoare, an art dealer, her most recent male friend has been with Dr Hasnat Khan, whose work as a heart surgeon fascinates the Princess.

When a tabloid newspaper recently published a story claiming the Princess had enjoyed candlelit dinners with

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THE SCOTLAND CORRESPONDENT  
The closure of South Crofty will end an era of British trading that began 3,000 years ago, writes Tim Jones

# Last Cornish tin mine admits defeat

The closure of South Crofty will end an era of British trading that began 3,000 years ago, writes Tim Jones

THE end of 3,000 years of Cornish tin-mining was announced yesterday, with the news that the last working mine, at South Crofty, will close by the end of the year.

South Crofty, once the largest tin mine in the world, will cease production over the next six months, with the loss of 270 jobs. Its miles of tunnels will be allowed to flood.

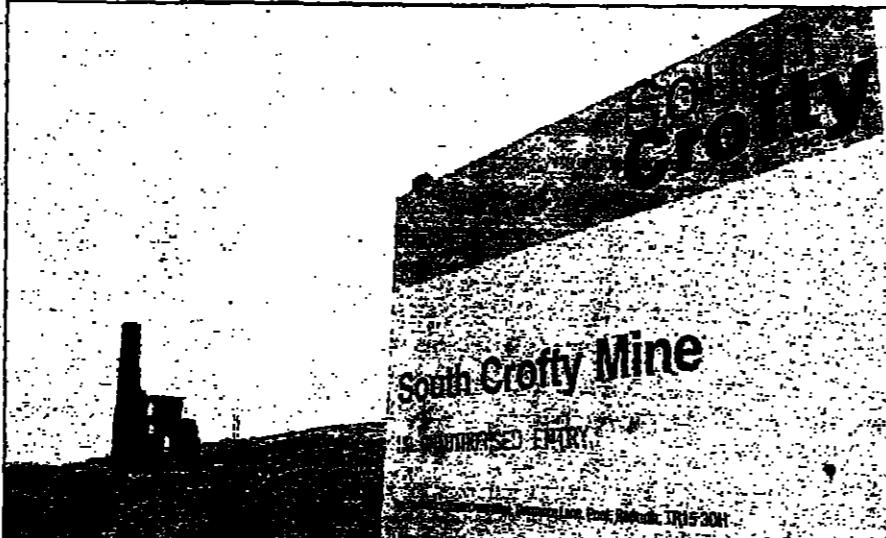
Miners wept yesterday as the decision was announced to staff at an emergency meeting. The managers of the mine, near Camborne, blamed the decline in world tin prices and the strength of the pound.

Prices have now fallen to £3,200 a tonne, far below the £4,000 a tonne minimum needed to keep the mine open. Whereas Cornish tin was hard-won from deep mines, often extending far beneath the sea, most of the world's tin is now produced in open-cast mines in countries such as Indonesia and Bolivia, where wages are low and extraction far easier.

In an area of high unemployment, many of the miners doubt they will work again. David Giddings, the managing director, said: "I realise the history of tin-mining in Cornwall and this is a dreadful day. It was a depressing decision to have to make, but it was the only option."

The mine does not have a commercial future. We have to close it now because if we go on losing money we will not have enough cash left to meet redundancy payments."

George Trevaskis, 51, who worked at the mine for 14 years, said: "I might never



Cornish mining below, cannot compete with opencast conditions abroad. Its industry peaked last century, right, when it employed more than 30,000 people



work again unless I go abroad. There are hundreds looking for jobs in this area and I might have to go to the goldfields of South Africa to find similar work."

David Williamson, one of the directors who had fought to raise capital to keep Crofty going, said: "I could see the headgear of the mine from my house and I used to walk past it every day as a little boy."

Candy Atherton, the local Labour MP, said last night: "The livelihoods of so many

people and their families depend on the mine. Three years ago, 1,500 small investors, including the miners, offered to buy £500,000 of shares in an effort to ensure its future. At the same time, the mine was taken over by the Canadian-based Crew Group of companies, which has invested about £6.3 million in it.

Candy Atherton, the local Labour MP, said last night: "The livelihoods of so many

though the first deep shaft was not sunk until 1710. By the 1870s, tin had replaced copper as the county's biggest mineral product and mineshafts were being driven below 1,200ft.

During the last century, more than 30,000 people were employed in more than 400 mines. Some of them were small, one-man operations, but others became so well-known that their names

tripled off the tongue wherever miners would meet. There was Ting Tang, Geevor, Wheal Jane, Wellington and others which formed the backbone of a community that was remote, proud and God-fearing.

The expertise learnt in the industry was passed to future generations by the Camborne School of Mines, still the best-known mining college in the world.

The mining life was at times romantic, but it was

never easy. In the 1880s, a huge slump caused by the discovery of tin in Australia drove thousands of Cornishmen abroad, many to work in the mines being developed in Australia and South Africa.

Perhaps the only legacy of the once-proud industry will be the Cornish pastie, which once contained at opposite ends sweet and savoury fillings so that miners, hundreds of feet below ground, could have a balanced meal.

## HISTORY OF TIN

Tin developed 250 million years ago when molten granite pushed to the Earth's surface and reacted with other rock, carrying tin oxides.

Cornwall has produced two million tonnes of tin, most brought to the surface in the 19th century.

The thriving mines attracted other industries to Cornwall. Years before George Stephenson, Richard Trevithick drove a steam-powered locomotive in Camborne.

In tin's heyday in the 19th century, there were 400 mines in Cornwall, employing 30,000 people.

At one point the United Downs complex was the greatest source of copper and tin on the planet.

Smoking was allowed in most mines, as there were no dangerous gases.

Arsenic and base metals used to reduce a miner's life expectancy dramatically. Many died after only five years underground.

In recent times, people were persuaded to buy shares in a tin-mining company after it was claimed that ancient laws would make them exempt from the poll tax.

Until 1870 Cornwall and Malaya monopolised tin production. The discovery of tin in Australia caused the industry's first recession.

Nearly 200,000 Cornishmen emigrated in search of a more settled life away from the booms and slumps of tin mining.

The world market for tin is stable. It is used for cans and as a chemical in industrial processes.

Modern production is concentrated largely in Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brazil and Bolivia.

The tin price collapsed in 1985, forcing the closure of mines across Europe. The development of the aluminium can did not help.

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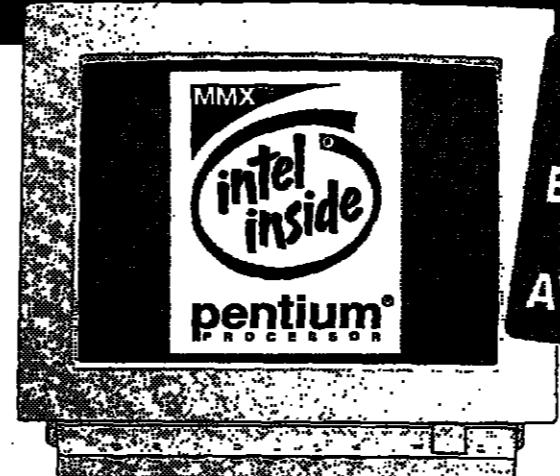
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# Fall in complaints fails to satisfy rail watchdog

**Private train operators are accused of being slow to improve their poor services, reports Polly Newton**

RAIL watchdogs heavily criticised the standard of services yesterday despite having recorded a fall in the number of complaints from passengers for the first time in more than 15 years.

The Central Rail Users Consultative Committee received 9,753 complaints in the year to April 1997, down 16 per cent from a record 11,640 the previous year. But in the South there was a 49 per cent rise and the committee suggested that the total number might have fallen because people had become disillusioned and could not be bothered to protest about poor services.

In its annual report, the committee said that passengers were still having to put up with too many cancellations, delays and breakdowns. David Bertram, the chairman, said that punctuality was improving but was still inconsistent. "What the passenger wants to see is consistency and improvement today — not tomorrow, not next year or the year after that. Until we see that, I don't see any move

towards a feel-good factor on the railways.

Overcrowding was a problem, particularly in the South East but also on long-distance services. Mr Bertram said: "We are already bulging at the seams and it could get even more serious if new trains are not delivered. Why are there so many trains lying idle?"

In the South, where the increase in complaints was highest, the train operators include South West Trains, which had to cancel up to 200 services a week earlier this year because of staff shortages. In London, the number of complaints rose by 31 per cent and in eastern England by 18 per cent.

The committee had harsh words for the Office of Passenger Rail Franchising, which oversaw privatisation, for failing to ensure that service charters after the sell-off

figures for the first quarter of 1996-98 would indicate whether last year's total fall was significant.

The cause of the biggest single group of complaints in 1996-97 was the late running of trains, followed by the quality of information provided at stations, unreliability and cancellations and overcrowding.

There was a sharp increase in the number of people who said they did not feel safe at stations or on trains, and a rise of 29 per cent in the number of complaints about telephone inquiry services — despite the successful introduction of an efficient, single-number national service.

"Privatisation has led to some improvement, but some franchisees are going to have to move much more quickly. I personally don't think we are seeing anything yet in terms of change as a result of the break-up of BR."

matched those of British Rail. Mr Bertram said: "The Passenger's Charter is now a long-standing problem, which we consider is the result of promises to passengers being broken."

He said that most passengers, especially commuters, had seen little change since the privatisations. Although the total number of complaints had fallen by 16 per cent year-on-year, the report showed that the drop in the second six-month period — after every rail company had been sold — was only 2 per cent.

Mr Bertram said: "For many passengers, their service is still lacking in attention to many details such as catering, the right type of rolling stock or accurate information." It was "amazing" how few passengers knew about new fares and services.

"Privatisation has led to some improvement, but some franchisees are going to have to move much more quickly. I personally don't think we are seeing anything yet in terms of change as a result of the break-up of BR."



Mrs Pollard in hospital yesterday. Her husband was killed and she suffered serious facial injuries in the attack.

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## Doctors operate on pastor's widow

BY A STAFF REPORTER

DOCTORS yesterday praised the courage of a woman whose church pastor's husband was beaten to death as they returned from delivering aid to Romania and Hungary.

Staff at the hospital in the Hungarian town of Nyiregyhaza said 55-year-old Sováre Pollard had tried to save the life of her 62-year-old husband Michael after bandits attacked them as they slept in their camper van early on Tuesday.

Mr Pollard was yesterday undergoing surgery to reconstruct her face after she was savagely beaten with an iron bar by the bandits, who robbed the couple three times and escaped with £50.

Dr Joe Nemeth, of Nyiregyhaza Hospital, said: "Her first thought was for the supplies to reach the children in the Romanian and Hungarian orphanages. You could

imagine some people going to pot, but she has not. Even a few hours after the incident she was composed and able to give police a detailed description of the attackers."

The couple, from Shipley, near Bradford, were on their 19th trip to Eastern Europe taking food, medicine, toys and clothing to orphanages. Mr Pollard was a pastor at Emmanuel Evangelical Church in Baildon, west Yorkshire.

Hungarian police have arrested three people, who have allegedly confessed to the attack. Mrs Pollard's children, Rebecca, 24, Tamar, 20, and Andrew, 18, were due to visit her yesterday after flying to Budapest. Mrs Pollard was said to be in a stable condition and out of intensive care. She should be able to return home in a few days if surgery was successful, Dr Nemeth said.

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# The ruthless reign of King Cotton

Russell Jenkins revisits the dark, airless mills where Victorian entrepreneurs made fortunes and children lost their childhoods

**R**eformers in the 19th century reserved their most heartrending prose for the plight of children herded into factories to work from dawn to dusk for the profit of uncaring bosses.

Nowhere is this image — conjured up by Charles Dickens in his sulphurous description of Coketown in *Hard Times* — more graphic than in the cotton mills of Lancashire, where the chimneys, towering over communities to this day, remain a potent symbol of the power and influence of the owners over the lives of ordinary people.

The making of cotton cloth was the first of Britain's manufacturing industries to become factory-based, and the transition from the weaver's cottage to cavernous, airless sheds was painful. Workers, squeezed between thunderously noisy looms, stood in serried ranks, doomed to keep pace with the diabolic speed of the machinery age.

In March 1818 the cotton spinners of Warrington wrote to Robert Peel in the hope that the forthcoming Factory Bill would relieve the lot of working children. They outlined an appalling regimen in which "poor children, many under eight years of age", are called out of bed to work from 5.30am to 8.30pm.

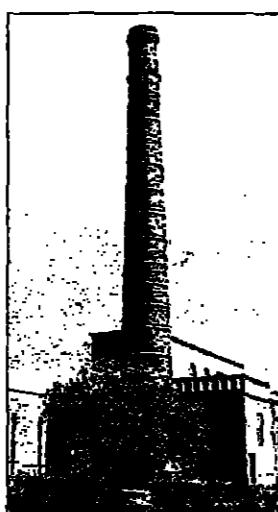
"We feel exquisitely," said the reformers, "for those in the winter time coming out of the warm bed, clothed in rags or half naked through the frost, cold, snow, wind and rain, many of them barefoot, into the hot room where no air is permitted to enter that can be prevented as it is injurious in the spinning of cotton." Richard Oastler, writing in *The Leeds Mercury* in 1830, spoke of the "poor infants! Ye are indeed sacrificed at the shrine of avarice without even the heyday."

Even allowing for the understandable zeal of the reformer's pen, the lot of pauper apprentices, those youngsters without parents, was undoubtedly harsh, with beatings and strappings meted out for misbehaviour.

It was hard too for the adult, mostly female, working population, paid piece-work rates — about six pence a week per loom — and only Poor Law provision to fall back on during the many lay-offs, not least during the Cotton Famine.

Discipline was harsh. Industrial injuries were rife, with mule weavers prone to cancer, and there were bitter complaints about payment in overpriced goods. However, legislation to revalue working conditions did much to improve their lot during the century.

A photograph of weavers taken in 1909 at Dewhirst's weaving shed at Higher Walton Mill, near Preston, shows well-nourished young women in their Sunday-best



Queen Street mill: now a working museum

must have been like for the 250 weavers who worked there in its heyday.

A 500 horse power tandem compound condensing steam engine, a coal guzzler once called Prudence but renamed Peace after Armistice Day, turns the driving shafts which travel the length of the building and power hundreds of Lancashire looms made by Harling and Todd of Burnley. The resulting cacophony of moving metal, wood and leather made communicating other than in exaggerated sign language and lip-reading, an impossibility.

"The lips are the first thing I look at," said Brian Holden, who began work as a weaver and rose to become a tucker (mechanic). "I've still got ringing in the ears. A lot of people went deaf. My mother and father and grandfather were all deaf. Ear plugs hadn't been thought of."

It was uncomfortably hot in the summer with the windows whitewashed and shut tight. Women wore black stockings and black



In trouble at mill: Sylvia Pankhurst's painting of a young girl in a cotton factory. Punishments were common

pinnies and men waistcoats, caps and braces. They earned according to the amount, and more importantly the quality, of cloth they produced.

They watched the shuttle travel back and forth across the loom for ten hours a day, anxiously making sure that the supplies of yarn (buns) never ran out, spoiling the cloth. "It were a lot of extra work if you didn't watch your cap bottoms," said Mr Holden.

Workers would get half an hour at 8am to eat their jam bunnies for breakfast and another hour at lunchtime to pop home for the

main meal of the day, probably cooked by a grandparent. It was not unknown for workers to cook their black puddings in the communal tea kettle. Any misdemeanour from oily marks on the cloth to straying into the wrong part of the shed, was likely to attract fines.

One Queen Street Mill weaver, who began work there aged 12, recorded her experiences. She recalled: "You would start off tentering or learning. Your mistress would teach you how to weave. My mistress was a bad 'un. She used to say, 'Sit on that weft tin,' and she'd give me a bunch of

thrums to practise tying knots and I'd practise skewering cops. If she thought I was bad she'd clock my knuckles with a shuttle. One time my knuckles came right up and my mother came up to the mill to have a word with her."

While her mistress ate her breakfast, she would have to clean and sweep under the looms. However, by the age of 17, she was given four looms to work.

"You had to look after your own loom," she said. "You'd oil it and keep it clean. Sometimes oil would drip onto the cloth. If you didn't get it off quick you was fined for oil

marks which you would have to mark with a red tassel. Same for other faults in the cloth."

"Warehouse boy would call you into the warehouse with 'Wanted in warehouse.' Then you'd be sure to get fined for something or other. Anything from threepence to a shilling, depending on cloth."

□ Queen Street Mill, Harle Syke, Burnley. Open until 30 September. Tues, Wed and Fri 10.30am-5pm. Thurs 10.30am to 8pm. Adults £2, children and senior citizens £1. Tel 01282 422555.



Keeping the tradition alive: a slate worker in 1962

## Men who roofed the world

Tim Jones on the harsh life endured by workers in the North Wales slate mines



Quarrymen splitting and shaping the slates in 1860

**T**he 19th century scars on what was the South Wales coalfield have by now largely been erased. But in the north the legacy of a past industrial age remains to deface the beauty of Snowdonia.

At least ten tons of waste were quarried for every ton of slate produced, and the blue slurry runs down mountain sides like blood from a wounded leviathan. The Welsh call this part of their land Eryri, the domain of eagles, but for many slate workers that was a cruel joke. For in winter, as they toiled to roof the world, some would not see daylight for months — far less an eagle or even a raven.

The industrial revolution increased the demand for slate. Thatch or wooden shingles were no good for the rows of houses that ironmasters, coalmasters and other masters needed for their workers, so parts of the great mountains of Gwynedd were ripped away or burrowed into, nowhere more so than in Blaenau Ffestiniog. By 1850, Dinorwig was one of the two largest slate quarries in the world. It was of the open terrace

type, with the rock being extracted from giant steps up the mountain. Blaenau was very different because it was really a mine where huge caverns were hewn, one on top of the other, deep inside the mountain. At the Llechwedd mine there are 16 such caverns, some of which can be visited.

Both sites provided brutal environments, but at least the men of Dinorwig could breathe fresh air. The caverns of Blaenau were coal-

black, lit only by the candles the quarrymen had to buy from their pay. They stuck them to their primitive helmets with clay grubbed from a nearby river.

Quarrymen also had to contend with dreadful illness, for silicosis was not generally recognised. A doctor at Blaenau Ffestiniog, studying records for 1870, wrote: "I became convinced that slate dust is not merely harmless, but beneficial." Men left home with tea that

they left to stew for hours over a candle, and some medics became convinced that this brew was to blame for the lung rot that left the workers wheezing for breath.

The quarrymen practised a bargaining system in which a small group would negotiate a rate for working a stretch of rock face for a month. This enabled the owners to pit team against team, holding down wages and fueling jealousy. Even so, by the standards of the time, the slate masters were not particularly exploitative and considered themselves paternalistic. After all, they paid far more than men could earn on the land.

So it was not surprising that when their workers sought greater independence by forming, in 1874, Undeb Chwareuwyr Gogledd Cymru (The North Wales Quarrymen's Union) relations deteriorated. There followed a series of disputes that in 1900 resulted in a strike that brought the slate mining community to its knees.

□ Llechwedd slate caverns, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Gwynedd. Open daily, 10.30am-5pm. Mine tours £6.25 adults, £4.40 children, £5.75 OAPs. Tel 01766 830306.

Newfangled machine put dying firms on the road to riches

BY KEVIN EASON

FOR the few dozen Victorians who stood at the roadside to watch the choking, wheezing contraption wobble down the cobbled street, it must have seemed an amazing technological leap.

The first British-made car struggled out of a factory in Coventry 100 years ago, the start of an explosion of investment on the scale of a motoring Klondike. The Victorian talent for exploiting new technology was never more evident than when a generation of engineers uncovered the potential of the internal combustion engine



The RAC began life as the Automobile Club

to replace the dying industries. In the great industrial cities of Coventry and Birmingham, firms built fortunes making and exporting sewing machines, ribbons, watches and bicycles. But a sales slump and cheaper foreign competition drove men such as Herbert Austin, who had been working for the Wolseley Sheep Shearing Company, cyclemaker Thomas Humber, the Lanchester brothers and John Kemp Starley to investigate the future of the car.

Starley introduced his revolutionary safety bicycles from 1884, using a badge which he also put on his first cars: Rover, the only British marque to survive from the Victorian era until now.

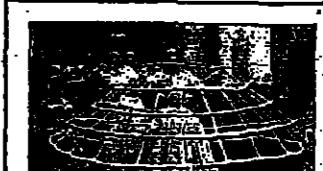
However, it was Gottlieb Daimler, the German engineer, who was the greatest influence. Frederick Simms, the founding father of the motor industry who went on to start the Royal Automobile Club, bought the rights to manufacture Daimler engines in 1893, then sold them to a consortium headed by Harry J. Lawson who formed the British Motor Syndicate, setting up in 1896 in a disused cotton mill.

The former Coventry Spinning and Weaving Company was renamed the Motor Mills, which, Lawson boasted with typical Victorian confidence, was "the biggest autocar factory in the world", with 200 workers.

By then, the motor car had royal approval. John Scott-Montagu, taking the Prince of Wales, later Edward VII, for a ride around South Kensington in his Daimler. Legislators were so encouraged that they abolished the Red Flag Act, which had limited top speeds to 4mph and decreed that cars should be preceded by a man with a warning flag.

However, it was not until 1897 that Lawson's complex assembly lines rolled and the first Daimler took to the road. It was a rickety but inspiring start within months companies were springing up.

Though the first British car was launched with the name of a German on its badge, Victorian Britons were quick to take a lead. Inside a decade, thousands of workers were switched from the cotton mills and cycle workshops to make cars, and the names which became famous around the world, tumbled into life: Hillman, Singer, Wolseley, Humber, Riley and Standard among them.



ON MONDAY

Servants, sex and shopping — and the liberating influence of bicycles. The world of Victorian woman

# LUST

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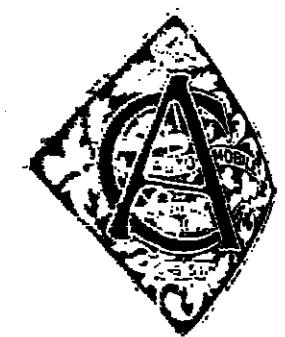
Music television from the 60s, 70s, 80s and 90s, available on cable and satellite.

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Newfangled  
machine put  
dying firms  
on the road  
to riches

By Kevin Lewis

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R.M. Pease Ltd  
Automobile Club

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# Relax – Peter and John are minding the shop for Tony

**The Minister without Portfolio can shrug off taunts from the Tories, he tells Nicholas Wood**

**well-known holiday in the knowledge that John Prescott and I are at home minding the shop, that seems to me very sensible.**

"It means hard work for John and me. We are a good double act."

He goes on to explain that thanks to modern communications, the Prime Minister remains in charge, wherever he is, whenever it is.

Of course, a few little local difficulties have blown up since Mr Blair headed for Cheshire: the loss of the Uxbridge by-election; renewed controversy over Lord Simon of Highbury's shares; and the Foreign Secretary's

decision to leave his wife for his Commons secretary.

Mr Mandelson has not so much been minding the shop as conducting a fire sale on the pavement.

Last weekend, he was hardly off the nation's television screens as he hosed down incendiary headlines and invited the media to look elsewhere for excitement — most notably at Chris Patten's time in Hong Kong or plans for the royal yacht. The Tories hit back with the charge of media manipulation.

And today, Mr Mandelson will be back in the lime-light, joining forces with Mr Prescott at a Westminster news conference to exalt the achievements of Labour's first 100 days in power.

Mr Mandelson has been portrayed as the "Prince of Darkness" — the shadowy power-broker famed for his ability to pull strings unseen. Only rarely does he answer questions in the Commons. But after the events of recent days, he appears to be taking on a new, more visible role.

Yesterday, he was in robust form as he spoke of his job as Mr Blair's chief "fixer" and discussed the style as well as the content of the new regime. He was scornful of Tory attempts to portray him as a cynical twister of the headlines and of their "unscrupulous" attacks on Lord Simon.

"My job is to help the Government in the strategic implementation and presentation of its programme. I monitor our performance, progress-chase. I make sure that what we promised in our manifesto is being delivered in each department and across government."

The Conservatives plan to try to undermine the anniversary with a speech tomorrow of their own, designed to highlight the interests of other households.

Ministers will use today's press conference to try to regain control of the political agenda after being blown off course by Robin Cook's marriage-break-up, Gordon McMaster's suicide and allegations of news management.

The Conservatives plan to try to undermine the anniversary with a speech tomorrow of their own, designed to highlight the interests of other households.

At the same time, I am presenting our achievements. I am explaining what is going on in support of other

departmental ministers, who are busily doing that in their own respective areas."

The result, he says, is an administration with a far greater sense of direction than that of the drifting hulk of the Major years. And, with his vigorous and insistent defence of the Government's record, it is no wonder that he has become the Tories' favourite whipping boy.

"The Conservatives have to find some stick to beat us with. In the absence of any policy that has gone wrong, any decision that we have fucked, any hard choice that we have ducked, they cast

around for something to discredit us.

"They claim that we are arrogant. I think we are the opposite of arrogant."

Mr Mandelson goes on to cite Mr Blair's determination to forge a lasting political coalition going beyond his party and including outsiders, such as Lord Simon, as evidence of his readiness to govern "sensibly and wisely".

But good government was not enough in itself. Presentation mattered.

"Of course, it has to be communicated properly. Indeed, when events intervene, how you manage those

events, how you cope with those difficulties, the personal difficulties that always arise in a government, are a test of our competence and our ability to govern. I think we have come through well."

He says that the Tories have long laboured under the delusion that he has "almost superhuman powers of media management".

He is flattered, but they are wrong. "In reality, you cannot write stories, you cannot fix headlines. I don't decide what goes into *The Nine O'Clock News*."

John Lloyd, page 16



Mr Mandelson yesterday: "John Prescott and I are a good double act"

# Ministers try to control university fees panic

BY DAVID CHARTER AND POLLY NEWTON

THE Government was facing a growing political backlash last night over the increasing chaotic scramble for free university places.

The dispute follows forecasts of an unprecedented rush for courses once A-level results are published next Thursday. Admissions officials said up to 90,000 more applicants than last year would join the hunt for places to avoid the introduction of university course fees and the phasing out of grants in 1998. The new funding regime is expected to leave some graduates with debts of £12,000.

Discontent with ministers' handling of fees spread to government backbenchers, who forecast a dispute at Labour's party conference in October. There was particular concern that gap-year students, who applied for deferred places last December, now faced paying fees and losing grants.

Annual fees of £1,000 will be payable by all students starting university next year. Those who start this October will not have to pay any fees throughout their courses.

Baroness Blackstone, the Higher Education Minister, accused the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (Ucas) of scaremongering and appealed for an end to "unnecessary concerns" over the number of people chasing university places. Her comments came after news of the death of 18-year-old Tony Dwyer, from Nottingham, whose family said he may have leapt from a multi-storey car park on Tuesday because of worries about his A-level results.

She said: "Irresponsible scaremongering helps no one, neither the students, the universities, nor the admissions service."

She added that Ucas should have foreseen the introduction of tuition fees. "It is astonishing that there should now be the stoking-up of fear for students seeking entry and

unnecessary concerns caused for this autumn."

Harry Barnes, Labour MP for North East Derbyshire, forecast dissent over tuition fees at the party conference in October. He said MPs returning to their constituencies after the Commons rose for the summer recess would be under pressure from voters to protest at the planned fees.

Derek Foster, joint chairman of the Commons Education and Employment Select Committee, urged the Government to take legal advice over the position of gap-year students. "They certainly would not want to be accused of breaking faith with students who have accepted places on one basis and then suddenly discover that it has changed."

Tony Higgins, chief executive of Ucas, said that between 30,000 and 90,000 people

Full listings of degree course vacancies will appear in *The Times* next Thursday

might cancel plans for gap years, or return earlier than they planned to higher education.

There was already a 38 per cent increase in applications to enter clearing, the process which matches students to vacant places, and a 75 per cent rise in those so far accepted through clearing, he said. The figures suggested an unprecedented squeeze on places, which would be exacerbated by any rise in A-level grades.

He said Ucas was led to believe that fees would be introduced in 1999, giving applicants 18 months warning. "The big question is how many of the 90,000 who normally take a year out will come on to the market this year."

Douglas Trainer, president of the National Union of Students, said students who had deferred their university places would feel cheated.

## Government plans annual assessment

PLANS for an annual report on Government performance will be announced by ministers today, on the eve of the 100-day anniversary of Labour's election victory.

The prime-ministerial report would assess performance over the previous year, judged on targets set by Tony Blair.

Publishing of the first document is expected next May, accompanied by a speech by Mr Blair. A ministerial will

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**PEACE OF MIND AS STANDARD? THAT'LL BE THE DAEWOO.**



Gerhard Schröder, the Social Democrat Prime Minister of Lower Saxony, with his girlfriend, Doris Köpf



Hiltrud Schröder's wife suing for half his income

## Kohl's rival rides out scandal

Frankfurt: The Social Democrat Prime Minister of Lower Saxony, Gerhard Schröder, is still favourite to challenge Helmut Kohl, the German Chancellor, in next year's general election, even though he will almost certainly have to fight a dirty divorce case, according to a survey (Deborah Collicutt writes).

Despite several attempts by Hiltrud Schröder — nicknamed Hilla — to dash the dirt on her husband, yesterday's *Stern* magazine reported that

Germans would not be swayed by his domestic affairs when casting their votes.

In the past week Hilla, who had appealed to the German media to respect her privacy, has granted interviews to all the leading newspapers and magazines.

Herr Schröder, 53, left her for Doris Köpf, a journalist nearly 20 years his junior. His wife's lawyer yesterday announced that she would be claiming half of the entire Schröder income accumulat-

ed during their 16 years of marriage.

The survey revealed that,

while 82 per cent of men and 73 per cent of women would support him as candidate for Chancellor following the divorce, there was little enthusiasm for Doris Köpf as First Lady.

In a situation similar to that facing the Prince of Wales, most Germans were prepared to overlook the adultery but would not accept a Chancellor marrying his lover.

## Cabinet row may take linnet pâté off Italy's menus

FROM RICHARD OWEN IN ROME

THE Italian centre-left Government was split yesterday over a decision to allow hunters in three Italian regions to kill small birds, including several varieties of finch.

The decision may set Rome on a collision course with Brussels because a European Union directive forbids the shooting of wild animals and birds for "recreation" and allows exemptions only under strict conditions.

Edo Ronchi, Minister for the Environment and a leading member of the Green Party, which is part of the government coalition, said he was "publicly dissenting" from a decision by the Cabinet to allow the hunting of small birds in three north and central Italian regions: Lombardy, Tuscany and Emilia Romagna, the native region of Romano Prodi, the Prime Minister. Several senior members of the former Communist Party of the Democratic Left, the main party in the ruling alliance, are pro-hunting.

Environmentalists say that the Government already turns a blind eye to the wholesale slaughter of small birds as well as of game birds and that hunters routinely kill smaller species not just for sport but to eat them in a variety of specialised dishes, such as greenfinch tagliatelle, linnet pâté and turtle dove kebabs.

An attempt by environmentalists and animal rights campaigners to ban hunting altogether through a referendum this year collapsed when a low turnout rendered the referendum invalid.

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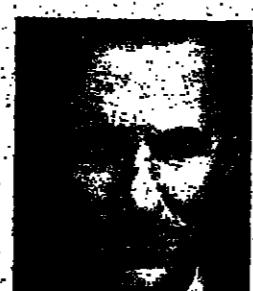
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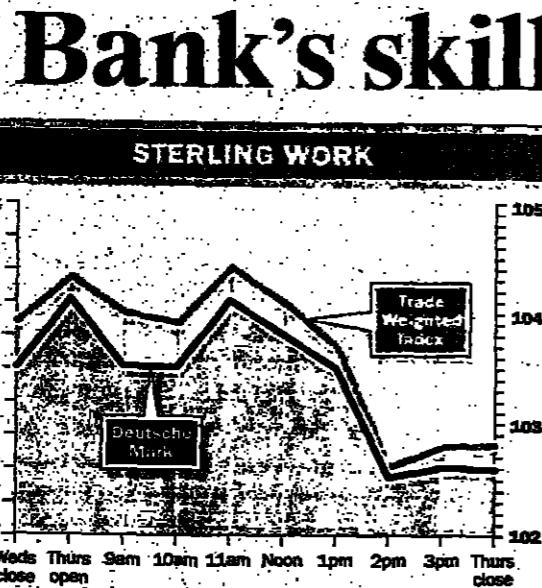


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FRIDAY AUGUST 8 1997



By GRAHAM SEARJANT  
AND OLIVER AUGUST

**IN AN** encouraging show of market skill, the Bank of England's monetary policy committee managed to raise domestic interest rates and talk the pound down at the same time yesterday. In doing so, it eased the dilemma of the past three months of wanting to curb consumer spending but hurting industry each time it tried to do so.

Explaining the fourth quarter-point rise in base rates to 7 per cent, Sir Margaret Beckett, President of the Board of Trade, said: "Although the present strength of sterling reflects in large part factors outside the influence of UK monetary policy, upward pressures on the exchange rate should be reduced by the perception that interest rates have reached a level consistent with the

inflation target". Markets took this to mean that next week's *Inflation Report* will confirm that interest rates are now set for inflation to be on target in two years and that the Bank is unlikely to press for a further change until the next assessment in November.

Sterling fell by three pence for the second day running to close at DM 2.9707. The mark rate, which is most critical for exports, is still 30 per cent higher than a year ago but has fallen 3.3 per cent since its peak a fortnight ago. Against the dollar, which affects input prices, sterling fell through \$1.60 to \$1.5859, its lowest since October.

Instant responses to the rate rise from business organisations, ranging from anger at the Chambers of Commerce to a mere wringing of hands at the Institute of Directors,

assumed it would hit exporters. As sterling turned down, real exporters were more divided over the impact.

British Steel welcomed yesterday's fall of sterling. A spokesman said: "Every pence that the pound rises against the mark affects our bottom line." The group has announced it is being forced to cut 2,000 jobs as a result of sterling's recent rise.

At Helen Mariana Bridalware, where the strong pound has cut exports of silk dresses to Germany from 20 per cent of total turnover to 7 per cent, Nick Nicholas, managing director, said: "We have had to set our German prices in sterling. That meant our dresses became 30 per cent more expensive and we lost a lot of customers." He said the pound would have to be a lot weaker before overseas profits increased again.

Some large exporters said many of their goods were traded in dollars so prices were unaffected. This line was taken by British Aerospace, the planemaker, and Shell, which exports oil from its North Sea fields.

GKN, which operates several large engineering subsidiaries in Europe and America, claimed to be unaffected.

David Turner, finance director, said currency losses at the automotive group are balanced out by increased business at the German subsidiaries that benefit from the weak mark.

Chris Marsay, a director at BOC, the international gases group, said: "It really only affects us when overseas profits are translated into sterling."

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## Firms to face huge fines as MMC goes

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

COMPANIES will face fines of up to 10 per cent of their annual turnover if they are in breach of competition rules announced yesterday by Margaret Beckett, President of the Board of Trade.

The Government's draft Bill, putting forward a radical shake-up of competition law, was accompanied by the resignation, 15 months early, of Sir Graeme Odgers, current head of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Under the plans, the MMC would be replaced by a Competition Commission.

Mrs Beckett took the novel step of issuing the Government's proposed Bill in draft form, rather than on its presentation to Parliament, as is normal.

The Government wants to consult widely with business and legal experts before taking the Bill to the Commons in the autumn. Ministers plan to allow a period of about a year for companies to adjust once the legislation has passed through Parliament, suggesting it is likely to be applicable in about October 1999.

Mrs Beckett said: "Present competition law is not working well, its reforms are long overdue. Consumers need a better deal. We need to prevent and remedy anti-competitive behaviour more effectively. We also need to do so efficiently, avoiding

placing any unnecessary burdens on business."

The draft Bill essentially brings UK competition law into line with competition law in the European Union, under articles 85 and 86 of the European Community treaty.

It will reshape the UK system by prohibiting anti-competitive behaviour.

The draft Bill focuses on two main areas. Firstly, it prohibits anti-competitive agreements, based on the EU's article 85, which will render unlawful cartels and arrangements made to prevent, restrict or distort competition.

The new Competition Commission would act as the appeal body for the Director-General's decision, with any further appeal going to the courts. Small firms, probably with annual turnover of less than £20 million, would be excluded from the provisions.

Whitehall officials cited as an example of the kind of problem the Bill is meant to address a bus company that cuts its prices in order to force a competitor out of business before raising them again once the field was clear.

Secondly, the Bill prohibits the abuse of a dominant position in a market, based on the EU's article 86. This is a different approach from that of the previous government.

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The current procedure would be speeded up under the proposed Bill; it would be for the Director-General of Fair Trading to decide on a part of his career.

Competitors and customers damaged by proven anti-competitive behaviour would be entitled to seek damages.

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Sir Graeme, 63, described the proposals as "admirable" and "long overdue". He said he had made clear to the previous government his wish to leave in order to return to the private sector for the final part of his career.

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Margaret Beckett wants the Bill to be consumer-friendly

## Pitcher refuses to meet City

By CHRISTINE BUCKLEY

SIR DESMOND Pitcher, executive chairman of United Utilities, has no plans to meet with leading shareholders despite the unhappiness expressed in the City about last month's sacking of Brian Staples, the group's former chief executive.

Sir Desmond said no fresh information would be forthcoming for institutional investors who want to quiz the company on Mr Staples's sudden departure.

He said he had no plans to meet institutions himself nor was aware of their wish to see the company over the issue. But he said he could understand there was concern in the City.

Privately, a number of institutional investors have said they have sought meetings with the company. One said: "We are monitoring the situation closely."

Sir Desmond told *The Times*: "We don't believe it is in [Mr Staples's] interests or the company's to give an explanation that would lead to speculation and comment and debate."

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## Capital director saves £68,000 on sale of shares

By JASON NISSE

THE director of gaming at Capital Corporation, the casino group where a £190 million bid from London Clubs International was blocked earlier this week, saved himself £68,000 by selling shares in the troubled company while the decision over whether the bid could proceed was being made.

John Dunkley, one of only four executive directors at the group, exercised warrants he received in the 1989 buyout of Crookfords casino and sold 333,196 shares at 186p, making a profit of £230,000.

The share sale, to fund a property investment by Mr Dunkley, was announced on July 13, two weeks after the end of the first half of the group's financial year.

It was also a week after the report from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, recommending the bid be blocked, was passed to Margaret Beckett, President of the Board of Trade. After the bid was blocked on Monday, Capital shares dropped and closed yesterday at 165p, valuing the stake Mr Dunkley sold at £68,000 less.

Capital said yesterday that Mr Dunkley actually sold the shares on June 26, prior to the end of the half year. The announcement was made late because of "an administrative error because we were changing company secretaries". It said that Mr Dunkley was not in possession of any inside information.

A spokesman said: "The sale was checked by our advisers." The advisers include Hambros, the merchant bank, Merrill Lynch, the broker, and Stephenson Harwood, the firm of lawyers.

Capital, which has lost 11 senior executives including its chairman and finance director this year, is now considering whether to take up an option, entered into six weeks ago, to buy the Cromwell Mini casino in Kensington.

The deal allows the group to buy the casino for £25 million. It has three more weeks to decide whether to go ahead with the deal.

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Times

## Glamour names book into court

FROM TUNKU VARADARAJAN IN NEW YORK

The owner of four prominent American hotels that bear the Ritz-Carlton name have filed a \$250 million (£158 million) lawsuit against the Ritz-Carlton Hotel Company.

The moves comes after Ritz-Carlton ended its agreement to manage the hotels and revoked their right to the glamorous Ritz-Carlton name.

The suit has been filed in the New York State Supreme Court by Al Anwa, a Los Angeles-based investment company controlled by Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Ibrahim al-Ibrahim, brother-in-law of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

Ritz-Carlton said that it had acted in response to repeated breaches of contract by Al Anwa, including a refusal by the owners to pay more than \$4 million in management fees and cost reimbursements.

Horst Schulze, president of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel Company, also said that the relationship was terminated because of Al Anwa's "refusal to make capital improvements and repeated attempts to interfere with the operating decisions of Ritz-Carlton".

The hotel company has withdrawn all its management employees from the four hotels — the Ritz-Carltons in Central Park South in New York, Embassy Row in Washington, Houston in Texas, and Aspen in Colorado.

Wags are referring to "the hotels once known as the Ritz-Carlton" — a mischievous echo of the affection by Prince, the entertainer who no longer wishes to be addressed by that name.

# Shell confident of reaching targets despite currency losses

BY OLIVER AUGUST

NET profits at Royal Dutch Shell fell by almost £500 million to £2.5 billion after currency losses and problems with the restructuring of its chemicals arm. The results, below City expectations, brought a 3 per cent fall in the shares to 483½p.

Losses from the strong pound amounted to £117 million, primarily owing to cash being held in depreciating currencies. While the ex-

change rate problems might continue, Shell said that it was optimistic about the chemicals businesses, in spite of a "disappointing" second-quarter.

Mark Moody-Stuart, chairman of Shell Transport and Trading, Royal Dutch's UK arm, said the ongoing restructuring in chemicals should help second-half results. He said: "I am confident that by the end of the year we will be ahead of our original road map targets."

Shell was hit by plant start-

up costs in Singapore and the taking of 70 per cent of plant maintenance costs in the three months to June 30. Mr Moody-Stuart said: "These are not excuses. We should have taken them in our stride."

The share price was hit further yesterday when Shell conceded that Iraq was unlikely to renew oil sale contracts under the UN's humanitarian oil-for-food exchange. The sale is worth about \$1 billion overall. Crude oil prices in the

first half were about \$15 a barrel below a year ago.

A spokesman said: "Our contract has not been renewed and we are awaiting the outcome of inquiries to clarify the matter. We had asked to renew our existing contract. We have been officially advised by Iraq's State Oil Marketing Organisation that we would not receive an allocation."

The group said the outlook was for continued increases in crude oil supply from the North Sea and ample supply

of oil products. But the price background should provide an improved basis for chemicals industry performance for the remainder of the year.

Shell said refining and marketing margins were up 17 per cent in the second quarter on a current-cost basis, but earnings were lower because of inventory holding losses. The group spent £1.7 million on capital investment and exploration and said spending was set to go up, mainly on

extraction and production.

## Britain's last tin mine faces closure

THE last tin mine in Britain is to close with the loss of 270 jobs. Managers at South Crofty mine, near Redruth, Cornwall, disclosed the move at an emergency meeting of staff. The company blamed the decision on the falling price of tin on the world market and the strengthening value of the pound against the dollar. South Crofty will be closed down over the next six months, with 75 jobs going first through voluntary redundancy and lay-offs.

The closure announcement marks the end of a continuing battle to save the mine. In 1994, 1,500 small investors, including the miners, offered to buy £500,000 of shares in a £1 million effort to preserve the 2,500-year tradition of tin mining in Cornwall. At the same time, the mine was taken over by the Crew Group of companies, a Canadian-based resource group. However, a company spokesman said the price of a tonne of tin had fallen to £3,200 — way below the £4,000 a tonne minimum needed to keep the mine open.

## KBC attracts Japanese

KBC TECHNOLOGY, which provides consultancy to oil refining companies, said it has been approached by a stream of Japanese firms after winning a key contract with Tonen Corporation. Last year's deregulation of the Japanese market had created demand for its profit improvement programme. Pre-tax profits were £3.62 million (£2.71 million) in the six months to June 30, on sales of £15.9 million (£12.4 million). Earnings rose to 4.62p (3.78p) a share. There is no dividend.

## Apple shares soar

SHARES of Apple Computer reached their highest level in 18 months amid optimism that a \$150 million investment from Microsoft and a new board of directors will bolster its fortunes. Apple stock was up \$3, or 11 per cent, at \$29.13 in midday trading on Nasdaq. The Apple/Microsoft deal still needs to overcome regulatory hurdles. If Apple were to disappear, Microsoft would completely control the computer operating system market worldwide. Apple's price, page 25

## Mersey shares jump

SHARES in Mersey Docks and Harbour Company rose from 368p to 399p after it revealed a rise in pre-tax profits from £13.9 million to £22.2 million. Sales rose from £72.8 million to £82.2 million. Earnings rose from 10.7p to 17.5p, out of which the half-year dividend rises from 4.0p to 4.5p. The group also said that its final offer to the 329 dockers that it sacked two years ago for refusing to cross a picket line will not remain on the table indefinitely and has a "sell-by" date.

## Robert Walters ahead

ROBERT WALTERS, the recruitment consultancy, is developing a £1 million supercomputer capable of matching employers with new workers within two minutes. The company is spending almost a third of its cash pile on the project. Pre-tax profits doubled to £3.26 million (£1.67 million) in the first half of the year. Earnings jumped to 8.8p a share (4.0p). Analysts now expect a pre-tax profit of £7 million (£3.93 million) by the year-end.

## Thomson in the red

THOMSON CORPORATION, the Canadian based publishing and travel group, incurred a net loss of \$7 million (\$33 million, net income) for the first half of the year. It blamed higher development spending and a shift in the timing of new product releases into the second half of the year. Sales rose to \$3.73 billion (\$2.89 billion) and the loss per share was 1 cent (6 cents, earnings). Thomson said the travel business enjoyed better operating results. The dividend is 14.5 cents.

## US phone price cuts

AMERICAN regulators yesterday approved rules aimed at cutting the price of overseas phone calls and saving consumers and businesses \$17 billion through to 2003. The nation's top phone regulator said the move, coupled with a recent global trade pact on telecommunications, will cut the average price of an international call from the United States to 20 cents a minute, from 38 cents, over five years. New benchmark targets range from 15 cents to 23 cents a minute.

## Yamada's Welsh start

YAMADA SEISAKUSHO, which supplies components to Honda, has begun building a £3.3 million factory at Elbow Vale. It will create 91 jobs. Honda will now take Yamada parts from Wales rather than Japan, and Yamada plans to supply customers in the United States as well as continental Europe. The Elbow Vale site was chosen in preference to locations in the United States and Europe and becomes the 54th Japanese operation in Wales.

## Zeneca: the half year report

### Continued good performance:

- ✓ Underlying\* sales up 10%
- ✓ Underlying\* profit before tax up 22%

### Continued progress of recently-introduced products:

- ✓ Sales of pharmaceutical products launched in the last two years accounted for 16% of total pharmaceutical sales
- ✓ Since its November 1996 launch, over 360,000 patients in the US have been prescribed our new oral asthma therapy
- ✓ First launch, in the UK, of our new migraine treatment
- ✓ UK and US approvals for Amistar family of agricultural fungicides now launched in 15 countries

### Continued strengthening of future growth potential:

- ✓ Acquisition of:
  - Remaining 50% shareholding of Salick Health Care, Inc., US comprehensive cancer care provider
  - Mogen, international plant biotechnology company
- ✓ Research collaborations announced with:
  - Pharmacopeia (combinatorial chemistry)
  - Xenova (natural compound libraries)
  - Oxford University (genetic research into heart disease)
  - University of California (immunosuppressive drugs discovery)
  - Molecular Dynamics/Amersham International (gene analysis technology access)
- ✓ £218 million capital investment includes new manufacturing facilities to meet increasing demand for new products

\*Underlying results reflect constant rates of exchange and exclude the results of divested businesses.

**ZENECA**  
BRINGING IDEAS TO LIFE

The 1997 Interim Report will be mailed to shareholders. Non-shareholders may obtain copies by writing to The Secretary, Zeneca Group PLC, 15 Stanhope Gate, London W1Y 6EN or by e-mail request to webmaster.zco.zeneca.com

## Nationwide to reopen accounts

BY CAROLINE MERRELL

NATIONWIDE, the UK's biggest building society, will open its doors to new savers from the beginning of next week. However, those hoping to open a new account with the society will need to have at least £5,000. Only tax-exempt special savings accounts (Tessas) will carry a minimum investment of £3,000.

The Nationwide was forced to close savings accounts to new customers after being besieged by "carpetbaggers" — those opening accounts for the sole purpose of benefiting from any windfall, if the society converted into a bank or was sold.

The speculation was fuelled by an attempt by Michael Hardman, a former royal butler, and four others to get on to the board and force the society to float. The board defeated

### Swire Pacific advances 8.5%

SWIRE PACIFIC, the Hong Kong conglomerate, reported an 8.5 per cent rise in interim net profit, fuelled by a sharp rise in property profits which Swire said should strengthen during the second half.

Swire reported net profit of HK\$3.32 billion (£265 million) for the half year compared with HK\$3.06 billion in the same period in 1996.

Profit on the sale of development properties soared to HK\$3.07 billion (HK\$59 million); net rental income rose to HK\$1.88 billion (HK\$1.77 billion).

On the sale of development properties soared to HK\$3.07 billion (HK\$59 million); net rental income rose to HK\$1.88 billion (HK\$1.77 billion).

### TOURIST RATES

	Bank Boys	Bank Girls
Australia S	2.27	2.29
Austria Sm	21.99	22.02
Belgium Fr	54.47	59.51
Canada S	2.228	2.140
Cyprus Cyp	0.02	0.02
Denmark Dk	1.09	1.00
Finland Nok	9.43	8.68
France Fr	10.48	9.70
Germany Dm	2.11	2.25
Iceland Ikr	490	451
Hong Kong S	13.08	11.28
Ireland Irl	127	107
Ireland Irl	1.18	1.07
Ireland Irl	5.52	5.57
Italy Lira	3.076	2.239
Japan Yen	222.93	185.40
Malta Mt	0.51	0.518
New Zealand Gd	2.02	2.02
New Zealand S	2.04	2.40
Norway Kr	12.82	11.88
Portugal Esc	310.32	291.20
S Africa Rand	8.15	7.19
Spain Pts	261.79	242.00
Sweden Kr	13.38	12.48
Switzerland Fr	287.02	249.54
Turkey Lira	1,893	1,550

Bank rates only as supplied by Barclays Bank Plc. Tourist rates apply to travellers' cheques. Rates as at close of trading yesterday.

## NatWest Interest Rates

Interest rates applicable to  
Business Overdraft Agreements  
and Business Loan Agreements  
are increased by 1/4% per annum.

with effect from  
8 August 1997.

This notice does not apply to agreements which specify  
the rate as fixed or linked to Base Rate.

**NatWest**

National Westminster Bank Plc, 40 Lombard Street, London EC3P 2PL

the loss of 200 jobs at the plant near Redruth, Cornwall, in the falling price of tin. The value of the mine will be closed down in the first quarter of 1998.

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## STOCK MARKET



MICHAEL CLARK

## Second liners join in the scramble towards 5,100

SHARE prices extended their record-breaking run, unperturbed by the Bank of England's decision to hoist interest rates another quarter point to 7 per cent.

The rise was made all the more palatable for investors by the comments from Eddie George, Governor of the Bank, suggesting that further rises would not be necessary, for the time being at least.

As a result, the pound lost three pence against the mark and more than 1.5 cents against the dollar as share prices raced away. The FTSE 100 index launched an assault on the 5,100 level, touching a best ever 5,095.3 before settling 60.6 up at 5,086.8.

Turnover reached 1.3 billion shares, with the bulk market spilling over into second liners, where interest focused on engineering companies and exporters. For once the FTSE 250 was able to outperform blue chips as it closed 80.9 up at 4,598.2.

Barclays Bank, up 120p at £14.47, provided a support to the market with better than expected half-year figures and the promise to return £700 million back to shareholders.

But there was a disappointing response to trading news from Rank Group, which is headed by Andrew Tare, chief executive, down 30p at 340p. Reed International, 40p off at 500p, and Shell, 14p lower at 458p.

The weaker pound brought a revival in fortunes to the likes of Cobham, up 43p at 739p; Eurotherm, 17p to 356p; Glynned International, 25p to 248p; Morgan Crucible, 24p to 476p; Vickers, 16p to 202p; Paragon, 14p to 211p; and IMA, 32p to 373p.

Builders also saw revived support after spending the past month in the wilderness. Bryant Group climbed 161p to 141p; Beazer 16p to 172p; Wilson (Connolly), 15p to 169p; Hepworth, 15p to 228p; and Redland 21p to 308p.

Unilever raced up a further 48p to 191.12, extending its two-day gain to 75p. As highlighted in *The Times* earlier this week, the company has been talking to US investors and clearly made a favourable impression. It is currently sitting on more than £5 billion.

BOC was another firm spot-adding 26p at £11.71 after Zeneca expressed interest in buying its Ohmeda



Andrew Tare, of Rank, who saw the shares fall 30p

Healthcare business. Brokers say the business could fetch up to £1 billion. Zeneca touched 19.97p before bouncing back to close 6p better at 20.52p on trading news.

There were further signs of revived institutional demand in the paper and packaging sector with Arjo Wiggins 18p dearer at 191p; Bunzl 12p better at 208p; Rexan 19p at 303p, and David S

bearish Henderson Crosthwaite became worried about the group's recovery programme back in June, when the shares were trading around the 175p level.

More than doubled interim profits at Robert Walker was rewarded with a leap of 39p to 295p. Collins Stewart, the house broker, is excited about prospects for the recruitment specialist. It has raised its forecast for the current year from £5.3 million to £7 million and for 1998 from £6 million to £9.5 million.

Brokers reported a bear squeeze in Jarvis, 13p dearer at 244p. Peel Hunt, the broker, is expected to publish a "buy" recommendation on the former high-flier today. The shares hit a peak of 314p earlier this year.

Brokers appear to be getting cold feet about Pson, which closed 1p lighter at 282p. A combination of the strong pound and higher start-up costs, relating to its new range of personal organisers, could depress profits.

Country Casuals continued to lose ground after announcing the breakdown of various bid approaches earlier this week. The company now plans to expand the Country Casuals chain of shops. The shares ended 61p lower at 110p.

A profits warning left Aspen Group nursing a fall of 12p to 132p. The group says it has problems at its specialist printing division, which would leave profits "materially below" last year's levels.

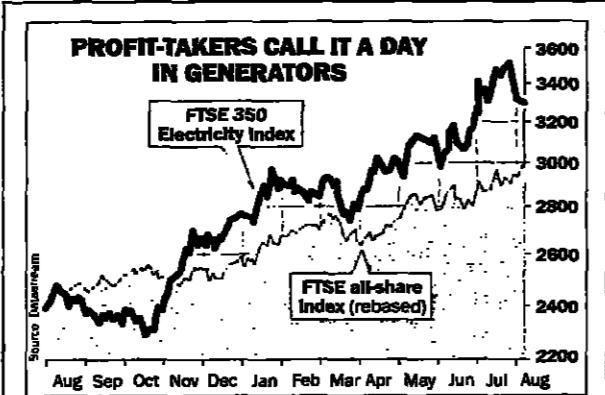
**GILT-EDGED:** The broad hint from the Bank of England that interest rates had probably peaked was seized upon enthusiastically by investors in the gilt market. The short end outperformed longer dated issues after the September short sterling futures contract rose nine ticks to 92.91.

Elsewhere in the futures pit, the September series of the long gilt jumped 1p to 111.52 as a total of 130,000 contracts were completed.

Among conventional issues Treasury 8 per cent 2000 was 4p better at 103, while at the longer end Treasury 8 per cent 2015 was just seven ticks higher at 110.9p.

**NEW YORK:** Shares eased from opening highs as profit-takers moved in and the strong technology sector paused for breath. By midday the Dow Jones industrial average was 3.48 points higher at 8,262.79.

Closing Pages Page 27



THE power generators enjoyed an early mark-up before closing down on their best of the day. National Power rose 12p to 536p, while PowerGen advanced 10p to 718p, and Scottish Power on 437p and Scottish Hydro on 432p both enjoyed a rise of 2p each.

The improvement was attributed to a revival of US buying although Ian Graham, at NatWest Securities in Edinburgh, said this was not evident from where he was sitting.

"There has been profit-taking during the past ten

days but it's got to the stage where it's been overdone. It's very much the case that they've gone too far downward".

NatWest continues to urge clients to "add" both National Power and PowerGen to their portfolios. "Both of them represent good long-term value. The fears surrounding them have been overdone. Things do not go up in a straight line", he added.

As for the two generators north of the border, "I see more value in Scottish Power than Scottish Hydro", he quipped.

Contributed by Michael Clark

COMMODITIES	
Liffe	
COCOA	
Brent Crude Oil (\$/barrel FOB)	
ROBUSTA COFFEE (\$)	
WHITE SUGAR (\$/tonne)	
MEAT & LIVESTOCK	
COTTON	
Average forward prices in representative markets on August 4	
(kg/kg) Pig Sheep Cattle	
Cotton 104.71 112.50 110.20	
Lamb 16.90 16.90 16.90	
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ing cure

that Shell looks like it's part of the rescue. But the capital expenditure growth is also means that the company would like Shell to increase its share of the market. That pressure has led to a strategic alliance between BP and Shell. BP with plans to merge with the Dutch half of Shell. Present, though, the two companies seem to have different approaches.

When customers can't pay their bills, it's a problem. It makes it hard to make its first move. A merger with BP may help, but it's not clear if the quality and the delivery of the service will improve before December.

TSX all-share index

## Rate rise pales beside rare pledge on future increases

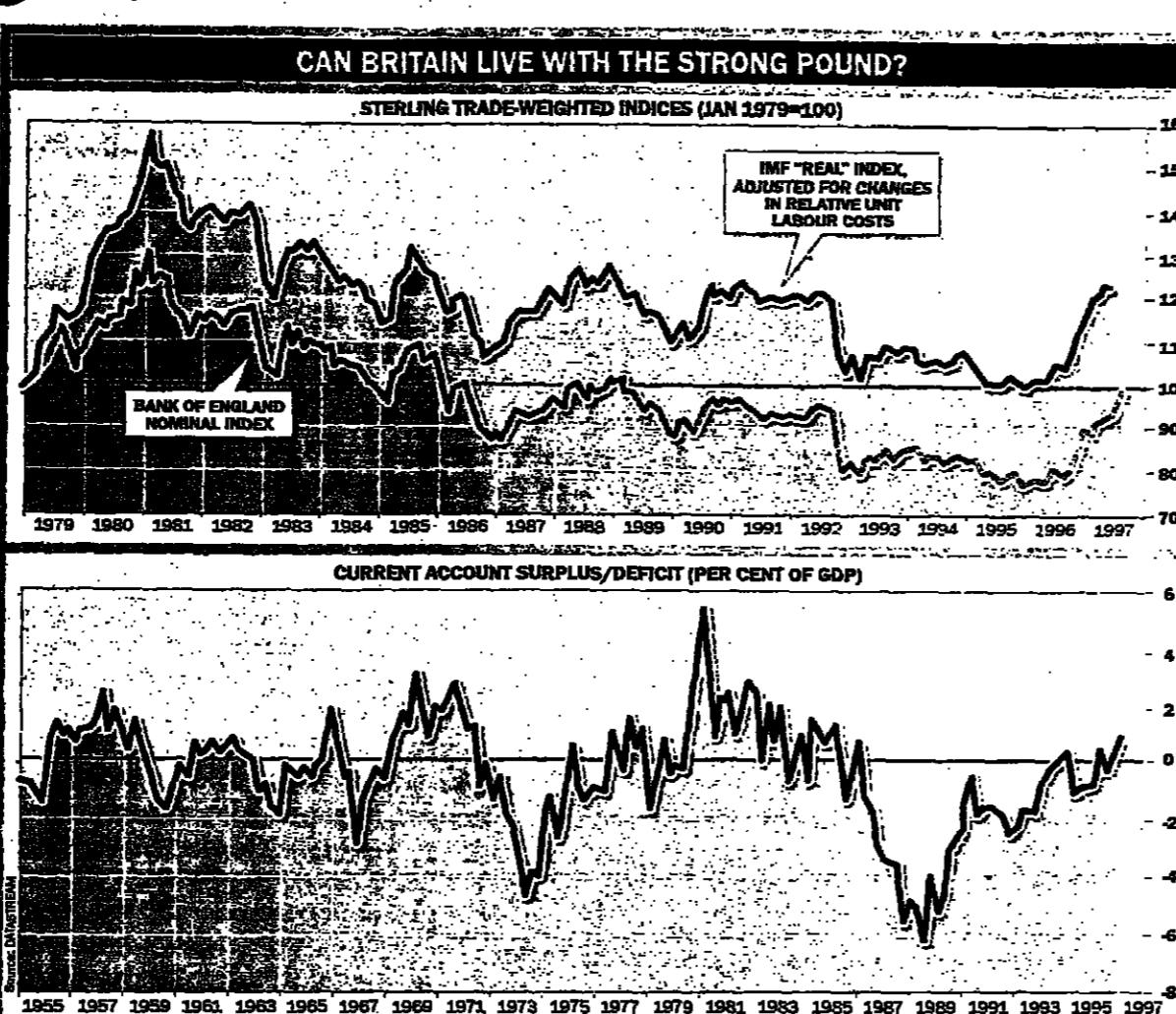
Pain of latest interest rise alleviated by the benefits of lowered expectations

The Bank of England's decision to raise interest rates yesterday — for the fourth time in four months — was almost certainly a mistake, but not as bad a mistake as might have been expected. Inflation in Britain today is virtually nonexistent and prices are going to be squeezed still further in the months ahead by the strength of the pound. According to internationally comparable figures produced by the European Commission, Britain's inflation is only 1.7 per cent, almost exactly in line with the EU average, in spite of the fact that Britain is the only major economy in Europe not in the midst of a slump.

Looking at the main structural causes of inflation — government deficits, commodity prices and the social struggle over distribution of income and wealth — there are no serious worries. Public-sector borrowing is firmly under control and commodity prices are falling in terms of sterling. The labour market, where the root causes of inflation are usually to be found, is remarkably quiescent. There are no signs of trade union militancy and the rate of increase of average wages has actually declined slightly to 4 per cent. This rate of wage increase would be compatible with the Bank's 2.5 per cent inflation target even if productivity in the economy were growing by only 1.5 per cent.

It seems, in short, that stable prices can now be maintained at far lower levels of unemployment than those considered safe a few years ago. This is hardly surprising: after two decades of mass unemployment, trade union reform and global competitive pressure, workers are more nervous about their jobs and fearful of making extravagant wage demands. Professional economists who prefer to bury their heads in computer printouts than to look at the world around them, are astonished by this turn of events. But for laymen, who can see that inflation is no longer the dominant problem of the British economy, it is hard to understand why the Bank continues to tighten the monetary garrote.

The main issue that economic policy should now be addressing is not price stability, but the still inadequate level of demand, along with all the attendant social dislocations: long-term unemployment; growing inequality between rich and poor; low levels of industrial investment. A secondary, tactical objective for economic policy should be to achieve a better balanced



economic expansion. Monetary policy should, in theory, be directed towards reducing the value of the pound. This would channel demand towards industry and exports, while a tighter fiscal policy could keep consumer spending within moderate limits.

But all this talk of "rebalancing" the economic recovery after the election, so popular in the City and the industrial lobbies before the Budget, has been just that — empty words. Once Gordon Brown made the Bank of England independent all the discussions about rebalancing the economy, achieving investment-led growth and maintaining a competitive exchange rate became just theoretical speculation. In practice central bank independence makes it impossible to co-ordinate monetary, fiscal and exchange-rate policies instead of speculating about what policy might have been in a Panglossian best-of-all-possible worlds, we should look at what was probable under the institutional arrangements created by Mr Brown.

Against this background, yesterday's decision by the monetary policy committee was a lot less bad than might have been expected. The key event was not the increase in base rates from 6.75 to 7 per cent, but the statement from the Bank that came with it: that interest rates were now at a "level consistent with the economy hitting the inflation target". This was a very unusual public promise to desist from any further monetary tightening in the immediate future. It had an electrifying effect on financial markets. After wobbling for a few

**Main issue of economic policy is inadequate demand**

yesterday's quarter-point increase in overnight rates. The most important manifestation of this tension between higher interest rates today and lower expectations for the future was, as usual, in the currency market. After bidding sterling up for a few minutes in a knee-jerk reaction, investors quickly had second thoughts and knocked the pound down by five pence and three US cents. The most important single question for the British economy now is whether yesterday's reversal will mark the beginning of a sustained weakening of sterling or will prove simply to have been a

minutes, as they swallowed the Bank's sugar-coated pill, the financial markets sent bond and equity prices sharply higher. The Liffe interest futures market, which had been anticipating three-month interest rates of 7.5 per cent and rising by Christmas, immediately adjusted these expectations sharply downwards. By yesterday evening, the Liffe futures showed interest rates peaking at 7.3 per cent in December and then declining gently to 7.2 per cent in December 1998 and beyond.

The beneficial effects of these lower interest-rate expectations exceeded the pain of

unfortunately for Britain's manufacturers and exporters, the pound looks more plausible at DM3 than DM2.50 for the foreseeable future. Not only has the mark been subjected to a takeover bid by France, Italy and Spain, more importantly the German and Continental economies need still weaker currencies to become internationally competitive. Germany's production costs are still too high, even with the pound worth DM3 and the dollar at almost DM2. As long as Germany and other European countries remain deep in recession with double-digit unemployment rates, the large trade surpluses they boast are indicators not of competitive strength but of economic weakness. Britain, by contrast, is running a modest current account surplus while enjoying strong consumption and decent employment growth.

So is the pound "overvalued" at DM3? If the British economy was allowed to grow by 3 per cent plus for another two years and unemployment fell to the 4 or 5 per cent as in America, Britain's current account surplus would doubtless turn to deficit and the pound would probably depreciate to the levels required to keep more exporters in business.

But what if the Bank insists on restraining economic growth to the alleged "trend" rate of 2.25 per cent and keeps tightening monetary policy every time unemployment threatens to fall below 6 per cent? There will then be every reason for the pound to remain above DM3 — and for British exporters to go out of business.

## Is Gates the right choice to restore Apple-pie order?

Rachel Oldroyd  
says the rescue  
by Microsoft's  
founder could  
prove damaging  
in the long run

ating system. In an attempt to break Gates's stranglehold on the industry, Ellison is recruiting all his mates into an attempt to undermine Microsoft's dominance.

Ellison is the man behind the network computer, a cut-down cheap alternative to the PC, which will run non-Windows-based software. If it takes off, it will pose a serious threat to Microsoft. Ellison has managed to persuade many of the technology industry's big boys, including IBM and Sun, to join his gang, and he has been working on Apple. He had even considered buying Apple. The quick-thinking Gates,



Jobs: booed and hissed  
with his usual dexterity, has outwitted Ellison and, at the same time, has probably also outsmarted Jobs.

To Gates, the richest man in the world and founder of one of the largest companies in America, \$150 million is plenty cash. "This chicken feed from Microsoft, it will keep Apple going for an hour," says Longbottom. "It is a low-pain, low-risk strategy for Microsoft, but also an extremely astute move."

Gates would not like to see Ellison get his meddling hands on Apple, nor would he like to see Apple get too close to his other arch-rival, Netscape, which is momentarily beating Microsoft in

the battle for control of the Internet. Apple had forged a strong relationship with Netscape; there were even rumours that Jim Barksdale of Netscape would be given a position on the Apple board.

Gates managed to keep Barksdale out and will, through the back door, temper Ellison's influence. Although Microsoft will not hold any voting shares in the company, through his investment, Gates has managed to get his fingers in the Apple pie.

The cross-licensing agreement is also important to Microsoft. Ironically, the software giant is the largest seller of Apple-based software, and the licence agreement, which will allow each company to develop software for the other, will ensure the continuation of Microsoft's presence in the Apple world. Apple is also going to favour Microsoft's Internet browser, Explorer, over Netscape's browser.

Finally, there is the issue of anti-competitive business practices. If Apple were to disappear, Microsoft would completely control the computer operating system market worldwide, a move that could prompt the US Government to force Microsoft to split its software applications arm from its operating systems business.

Adam Banks, editor of MacUser, the trade bible, says: "It is in Microsoft's interests to support Apple. It is certainly not in its interests to see the company disappear."

For \$150 million, Microsoft has secured Apple's friendship, and directed the company down a pro-Windows path. And for poor old Apple, far from saving the company, Gates's involvement could mean that it loses its greatest asset, its creativity.

Dale Bevington, chairman of the IT group at the Design Business Association, explains: "Many people have been worried about what is going to happen to Apple. But I don't think Microsoft's investment means everybody in the design industry saved."

Apple has too many problems. According to Longbottom, the company most needs a level-headed chief executive who will do what Lou Gerstner has done for IBM. Apple users surely hope that their leader will be Jobs, but he is probably not the right man to steer Apple out of the mess. "They can't use technology to get themselves out of this mess, and Jobs is a technologist. He is the wrong man for the job. If he gets the job, you might as well write Apple off," says Longbottom.

With so many personalities now involved in the company, it will take a very brave man to walk into the chief executive's position at Apple. "The problem with Apple is that it has always had too many people trying to strap their agenda onto the problem," Longbottom says.

Too many cooks spoil the broth and at Apple there is now the equivalent of Marco Pierre White, Anton Mosimann and Nico Ladenis.

## All in a name

THE Paul Zimmerman saga rumbles on. Readers may recall that Michael Page, the recruitment group, found itself in a sticky situation when "Zimmerman" — no one of that name actually works for Page — telephoned Douglas Llamas Associates (DLA), a high-class competitor, and requested the names of candidates for a search in Poland, passing himself off as someone from WPP, the advertising group. Page was rumoured, and tried to blame the whole thing on a junior employee.



### Hall adds up

FOR once in the nasty world of business, selflessness has been rewarded. A few weeks ago, Nigel Hall was quietly getting on with his job as Burton's group information systems director. Then its demerger was announced. Realising that his job was about to evaporate — soon there won't be a group as such — he bravely told John Hoerner, the expansive chief executive, that he would oversee the demerger and then leave, winning him the bizarre title of director of the demerger process. Pretty grim. But all has ended well for Hall, who has been given



the finance directorship vacated by Andrew Higginson, who has decamped to Tesco.

### Many a slip

AFTER sitting on the board of a car body manufacturer for four years, what better way to shake off the boredom than dusting down a few share options and splitting them with your wife? So thought Victor Whitmore, director of Mayflower, who nipped out to the market yesterday. But dealers sat bolt upright when the news flashed on the screen that he snapped up the options at a giveaway 0.53p a share. Selling at 164.2p a share would make a whopping £327,000 profit. Turns out that ink had

smudged the options book, and that he had really bought the shares for 53p. The couple still walk away with £561,000 in cash and a straight profit of £222,000 between them.

### Sea tests

SIR Robin Knox-Johnston, the first man to sail solo non-stop around the world, has teamed up with British Aerospace in a bid to capture more than 20 of the world's most coveted speed and endurance sailing records. He will attempt the feat in a new 120 ft catamaran, fitted with BAE gizmos, culminating in the "The Race", the French-organised Round the World Race scheduled to start on New Year's Eve 2000. The record for the fastest world circumnavigation stands at 71 days, 14 hours.

■ THEY know a thing or two about conflicts of interest up in Tyneside. Eight Newcastle City councillors, including Tony Flynn, the council leader, have excluded themselves from the vote on whether Newcastle United can build its new stadium at Castle Leazes. The reason — they are all Newcastle United season ticket holders. My only question — how come only eight?

JON ASHWORTH

## Coutts & Co Base Rate.

With effect from  
Thursday 7th August 1997  
Coutts & Co has increased  
its Base Rate from

6.75% p.a. to 7.00% p.a.



440 Strand, London WC2R 0QS  
Telephone: 0171-753 1000

COUTTS GROUP IS THE GLOBAL PRIVATE BANKING ARM OF NATWEST GROUP

## Base Rate

Bank of Scotland  
announces that with

effect from

Thursday 7th August 1997

its Base Rate has been

increased from

6.75% per annum to  
7.00% per annum.

Head Office: The Mound, Edinburgh EH1 1YZ

BANK OF SCOTLAND a friend for life

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**THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE**

## Gains across the board

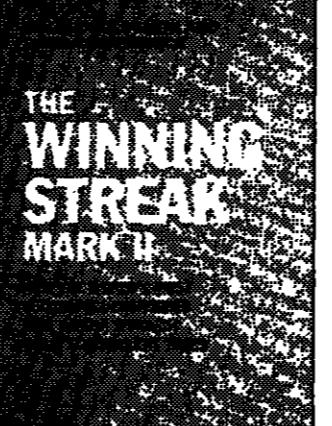
**TRADING PERIOD:** Settlement takes place five business days after the day of trade. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

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**There is no doubt that the greatest help to a business person is learning from the success of others and adapting their practice to one's own organisation.**

*The Winning Streak*  
**Mark II will, I am sure, help their process.'**

Sir John Major



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1: JEP, Robin Mead  
100% 4 hours

BETAILERS GENERAL

— 1 —

WATER					
811	577- Anglian	787+	6	55	10
275	202 East Gyrsey	274	-	49	11
881	740 Hyder	888+	+ 16	65	7
1111	1011 Hydro Cm Pnt	1074+	+ 9	92	1
640	532- West Lanc Hops	585	-	54	10
914+	663 Stevens Thrift	640	- 57	54	4
220	2758 South Cods	2630	-	33	12
225	586 South West	775+	+ 165	59	9
818+	5203 Thomas	784	- 72	55	9
769	6057 Wm Willmett	710+	+ 161	65	5
501	3045 Weston	473+	+ 11	48	9
465+	325 Yorkshire	438+	-	53	9
ALTERNATIVE INV MARKET					
115+	247 Abacus Recruit	1095+	-	96	21
215	170 Calic Inv Inc	164	-	70	17
230	155 Country Cane	179	-	11	16
252+	180 Country Hops	217+	-	22	21
511+	154 Fractiques	35+	-	-	-
987+	155 (Malgashland)	125+	+ 2	-	0.3
65	227 Memory Corp	26+	-	-	-
500	280 Prusco Rec	325	-	-	-
1265	545 Range Eye	1155	+ 35	81	-
785	6159 Southern Rec	747	- 1	31	26
72+	555 Southern Inv	67+	-	29	-
510	410 Surrey Fr Inc	485	+ 19	0.7	-
607+	175 Trescadex	23	-	-	-

Source: FT Information  
 # Price at suspension; † Ex dividend; ‡ Ex scrip; ▲ Ex rights issue; ▼ Ex all; § Ex capital distribution; \* Figures of reported assets. No significant date. Companies in bold are constituents of the FTSE 100 Index.

Neil Cooper counts down the line-up for Flux, the new festival on the fringe of Edinburgh's Fringe



The organisers of Flux hope to marry the more interesting end of pop — such as Stephen Jones's Babybird — with what could be regarded as the more novel side of the avant-garde

## Ready to Auld Reekie'n'roll?

**T**here have been so many "new" rock'n'rolls over the past few years that it's been difficult to make sense of things because of the racket made by the marketing people. If the Edinburgh Fringe is a barometer of how things are swinging, though, comedy, performance sense and whatever this week's thing is are about to be drowned out by the real thing. With the advent of Flux, a new contemporary music festival featuring the likes of the

Divine Comedy and the Wannadies, music has for the first time in many a year eclipsed its Johnny-Come-Lately rivals to become the second biggest art form of the Fringe, after theatre.

Flux is the brainchild of David Sefton, former music journalist and current head of artistic development at the Festival Hall, and Alex Poots, Barbican Centre artistic consultant. Sefton is responsible for the Meltdown festivals, which this year featured a host of eclectic acts, headed by

Laurie Anderson. Together, they form USP Arts, which has taken over an 800-capacity former student union in the heart of Edinburgh in order to mount a series of musical events that marries the more interesting end of pop with what has often been seen as the more novel side of the avant-garde.

In this way, Acid Brass and Steve Martland nestle snugly next to the legendary German group Faust, while Teenage Fanclub, Tindersticks, Heaven 17 and even Midge Ure join in too. Probably the most daring piece of programming, though, and one which seems to sum up the spirit of the festival, is Michael Nyman's collaboration with pop pips, the Divine Comedy — or Neil Hannon, as he is known to his friends.

"I feel quite proud," says an ebullient Sefton the day after sitting in on rehearsals for the project. "You would never see Michael Nyman in the official Edinburgh Festival, because they put on an Establishment-approved variety of contemporary music. For something that calls itself the world's biggest arts festival, there just seems to be such a glaringly perverse gap."

"We had a really clear idea of what we wanted to do," says Poots, "in that new classical music meets the intelligent end of pop. But we're also taking in techno and jazz."

Not everyone has been pleased about Flux's impending arrival on the Edinburgh scene. A radio debate that looked at music's new status on the Fringe, as well as tackling the thorny issue of whether comedy was on the wane, saw sparks fly between Sefton and Karen Koren, head honcho of the Gilded Balloon, probably the Fringe's top comedy venue.

Sefton somewhat colourfully described comedy as a bindweed that had grown completely out of control and choked everything in its path. Koren was understandably less impressed.

Is Flux, though, not just another case of a bunch of London-centric famous names parachuting into town and clearing up — not that different from what some people say comedy has been doing, in fact?

"If you put famous names on, you're always susceptible to that kind of criticism," Sefton says. "We've tried to be conscious of not stealing other people's thunder, but, at the same time, we wanted to produce a coherent festival with a broad appeal. Trying to do both it's hard not to look arrogant, which is why we've put our money where our mouths are and done the other things."

The "other things" include a substantial Scot-heavy home team, which as well as Teenage Fanclub (who have now added a second night to their



Collaborators Neil Hannon (left) and Michael Nyman (right), plus the Wannadies

end-of-festival itinerary) and Ure, features a triple bill of younger Scottish bands Ursel Yatsura, Mogwai and the Delgados. Meanwhile, Edinburgh's East Coast Project, currently producing some of the hottest, most sinewy dance music in Britain, will host an all-nighter. There has also been a local band competition to find support acts, and a composers' summer school.

To complement Flux even further, a groundswell of local activity has already made some headway. Last year, in the Cas Rock, a pub half the size of Flux's venue, local promoters began Planet Pop, a gig-fest which ran every night, and had similar aims as Flux, if not the full weight of its resources. All three bands on Flux's Scottish night cut their performance teeth at Planet Pop, while Teenage Fanclub closed that festival. (Planet Pop is back this year, boasting Manchester stalwarts the Fall in an increasingly fashionable return to grassroots gigs.)

For Sefton and Poots, this is one of Flux's most important elements. "It offers a unique chance to see something quite special in an intimate space," says Poots, while Sefton points out that, while the Divine Comedy could pack out a 3,000-seater venue on their own, they might not want that added pressure while embarking on such a potentially risky venture as the one with Nyman.

For Babybird's Stephen Jones, though, things have come full circle all too quickly. Only a year ago he was still on the mid-scale touring circuit. But when the single *You're Gorgeous* went ballistic, Jones suddenly found himself playing with the big boys. It may have been too much too soon, but Flux should provide a midway point before Jones and his cottage industry get into grips with real fame.

Jones's intimacy may not last, however. Big things are promised for next year's extravaganza, which both Sefton and Poots see as a long-term enterprise. Good or bad, it's the music fan who wins in the end. "Without wanting to sound poncy," says Sefton, "what we're doing is more

anti-modernism than post-modernism. Where modernism came out and very proudly said 'We will lock ourselves away, we will not receive outside influence, and we will be deliberately perverse,' what we're saying is quite the reverse. We are open to influence, we are interested in what other people are interested in, and we want to adapt."

Who best to sum up? Why

not someone who features heavily in both the Fringe theatre programme and the official one, but who has yet to be declared the new rock'n'roll, or the new anything, come to that, even though he might well have got there first? "Play on. Give me excess of it." Aye. There's the rub all right.

• Flux is at the Jaffa Cake, King Stables Road, Edinburgh (0131-557 6999), from August 12 to 31



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## You're in no fit States to travel

Advice to young and thrusting

British bands considering conquering America: don't bother

Prodigy have "broken" America. Their No 1 album over here, *Fat of the Land*, went straight in at No 1 over there, and they have even gone so far as to turn down Madonna's offer to produce her new album. Short of marrying a Kennedy, a relative of Elvis, or inspiring the carving of two green horns on to one of the figures at Mount Rushmore, Prodigy couldn't be bigger.

No matter that their transatlantic success is down to a bizarre insecurity in the American record-buying population. In America, you see, Prodigy have been marketed as "electronic punk-rock", and Americans react in an odd way when the words "punk rock" are uttered. It

grates with those cultural imperialists that Britain came up with the neat idea of spiking your hair up in a craze way and making governments annoyed. And, although American youth can take or leave annoying governments, there's nothing they like more than doing crazy things with their hair.

But breaking America is generally a very bad idea for bands and their fans. It was Oasis the closest they have ever been to splitting up. And, rather than breaking America, it was America that finally broke and/or fractured the Sex Pistols, the Smiths, New Order, Blur, Stereolab, um, the Wonder Stuff. The Beatles stopped playing live after touring the States. And it was the thought of an impending American tour that made Richey Edwards of the Manic Street Preachers disappear.

Often, it's the culture shock that destroys these British bands. If you're used to living in a country the size of a single American state, the sheer distances covered in the average tour over there can drive the hardest rock fiend insane. There being virtually no national radio, means that bands can spend six months criss-crossing America, getting the same amount of exposure that a feature in NME and a couple of plays on Radio 1 would garner in a week in this country.

Julian Cope fondly remembers the first Teardrop Explodes tour of America, where

distances were measured in days rather than miles. To pass the time, he invented a game called "Sock", where players would take it in turns to put a sock over their head, climb out of the window of their speeding tour van, climb over the roof, and re-enter the van through the opposite window. Other bands indulge in other dangerous time-wasting activities such as drinking until they cannot move or phoning everyone they know on 11-minute mobile phones.

On top of this, the frustration engendered by giving away a sizeable portion of your life in order to shift fewer than 10,000 albums results in much bitterness; usually exacerbated by playing to drunken boys called Brad and Wade who still haven't worked out that *Beavis and Butt-head* is meant to be ironic. Or, indeed, a cartoon.

This combination of extreme homesickness, travel sickness and whisky sickness results in epic, overblown, love-lorn, fiercely impenetrable post-American-tour albums, on which no song clocks in at less than six minutes — time ceases to be finite when you've spent a whole day driving across a quarter of Texas.

Radiohead's *OK Computer* is a perfect case in point. Not surprisingly, when they premiered it in America, they were greeted with chants of "Radiohead suck!" — little surprise when the whole album is about how playing in America can drive you mad.

Attempting to break America is one of the stupidest things a successful British band can do. The expense is phenomenal, the time taken vast, and the mental wear-and-tear is more likely to result in a *Blur* than an *OK Computer*. At most, four British bands a year do well in America. While the Prodigy have a No 1 album under their belt they can tour all the stadiums, hang out with weird girls called Angela SpaceSuit, and show boys how to do crazy things with their hair.

But a word of advice for the slew of bands that will try to follow in their wake, now that British punk-rock/electronic is newly fashionable: Don't bother. You'll really miss your mums.

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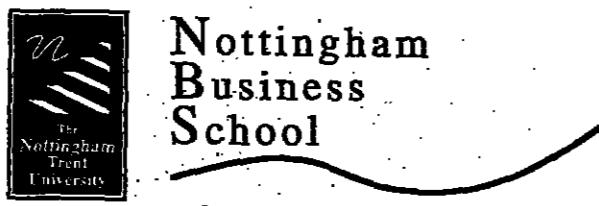
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### £500 MASTERMIND PROBLEM

by David Pritchard\*

Today's puzzle is based on the popular game of Mastermind. In the diagram five colours have been coded in a certain sequence, left to right. Five attempts to break the code are marked on the diagram. An "X" indicates a correct colour in the correct position, and an "O" indicates a correct colour but in the wrong position. Only the eight colours named are available, but the code may contain repeated colours. For example, if one attempt was YELLOW, BLUE, BLUE, BROWN, RED and the code was WHITE, BROWN, BLUE, GREEN and YELLOW, the attempt would be marked "XOO". The "X" indicating the sec-

ond BLUE in the attempt and the two "Os" the YELLOW and the BROWN - two colours in the code but in different positions to those in the attempt. Notice that the first BLUE in the attempt does not get a marker because there is only one BLUE in the code. Now you have enough

information to break the code. Call 0891 102 724 (ex UK 44 990 200 618) before midnight tonight with your answer. The winner will get £500 and three runners-up will receive a £50 voucher, donated by Hamleys, for use in its Regent Street or Covent Garden, London, stores. Winners will be chosen at random from all correct entries received and the answer will be published on Tuesday.

Normal TNL competition rules apply.

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There's £100 to be won today with this ten-minute Mensa teaser. The winner will be chosen at random from all correct entries received by midnight tonight. Call 0891 102 725 (ex UK +44 990 619), 0891 calls cost 50p per minute.

All readers who get two or three of today's Mensa puzzles correct will receive a certificate and a Mensa information pack which includes a home IQ assessment test.

\*David Pritchard is a former editor of *Games and Puzzles* magazine and the author of books on Chess, Go, Backgammon and bridge.



### DAY 3 (WEDNESDAY) SOLUTIONS

**BACKGAMMON:** The correct answer was 6, 19 winning rolls. These are: 6-6, 5-5, 4-4, 3-3, 2-2, 6-5, 5-4, 4-3, 3-2, 2-1. If you wonder why 6-5 and 5-6 are separate rolls, imagine one die is red and the other green.

Clearly, 6 on the red die and 5 on the green die is different to 5 on the red die and 6 on the green die. These are two separate possible rolls out of the 36 total possible rolls. In our problem, as Black has 19 winning rolls and only 17 losing rolls, he should double the stakes. However, his opponent should still accept the cube on 2, rather than give up one point by passing.

Peter Godfrey of Dellwood, Minnesota, wins £500. **MENSA PROBLEM:** 150 - sum of windows minus door. 2a - 194 (3 times the previous number - 17). **2a - CORRECTION:** the question should have read: 4, 8, 48, 22? (four digit number). The answer of 2,028 (or 2-028) is correct. We apologise for the mistake. 3,664 - being the difference in alphabetical positions of letters. The £100 winner, selected at random from the highest number of correct entries, was M. Whealey of Wareham, Dorset.

See the 16-page Mind Sports Olympiad supplement free with Monday's paper.

TOMORROW: PLAY LINES OF ACTION FOR THE CHANCE TO WIN MORE PRIZES.

**Joan Clancy argues that the annual results ritual is the wrong way to match candidates with universities**

# A-level race handicaps students

**N**ext Tuesday is the "Glorious Twelfth", when grouse are slaughtered and on Thursday we have the ritual of A-level results.

Action will start early in the morning (or even Wednesday evening) with every news bulletin leading with the item that today 250,000 students receive their results. Some bulletins give the misleading information that these results are arriving "through the letter box" at home. This is the efficient and civilised practice in Scotland, where there is only one examination board, but in England schools act as clearing houses. Around 8am footage will be shown of ecstatically happy young people opening their envelopes and shrieking.

The news bulletins will also announce that the overall results in the country are up or down by a fraction of a percentage point. This will be interpreted as demonstrating that standards have gone down. Or perhaps the results will have gone down a fraction, which will show conclusively that standards have gone down.

It may be that Sir Rhodes Boyson will no longer be wheeled out for a soundbite, but perhaps Chris Woodhead will make a judiciously arch comment from the top of the Matterhorn. The Secretary of State is on holiday so a junior Minister will issue a standard "Jolly Good".

These routines are savage for the waiting candidates. If they get good grades they believe they have already been rubbished; if their grades are poor then they are in outer darkness.

In our school we keep the candidates (and their parents) out of the building until noon. The three large envelopes from the three different boards arrive in the post at 8.30am. They contain computer print-outs of results, which are then separated for the candidates' own envelopes. We then have time to pick up on any horrors before we hand them over: one year

a candidate whose name began with Z had been omitted from the lists of two subjects but we got her results faxed through by 11am and she didn't feel a thing.

We also have about an hour to work out some strategies for casualties. University entrance is currently run on a kind of auction of promises: a year in advance of the results — which is half-way through the A-level course — the school predicts what grade a candidate might achieve. The university assesses the candidate on those predictions and makes an offer conditional on a named set of results being achieved.

On Thursday, August 14, the truth is out. Amanda had to get A, B; she got A, C. Will this do? Each year the requirements are ratcheted up and the ropes tighten.

At noon the doors open; by 12.30pm the hall has gone quiet and only the disappointed ones remain. Advice is difficult to give and varies for each case. For near misses there is often hope: one advises sitting on a telephone to university until getting an answer, but that is not good advice for, say, Oxford and Cambridge colleges, who do not want calls while they are battling with their own tight numbers game.

The hardest part for the disappointed is that this can be a long game: much can change in the next few weeks. Places become available; the tariff can change. The student's view can also change. I have witnessed the depth of despair on the Monday when the welcome from another university's science department showed a whole new life ahead.

The system is acknowledged by all sides to be unsatisfactory and to be getting worse under pressure. Like many teachers I do not consider that A level has gone soft but I am certain that preparation of candidates has become more



When the waiting is over, the joy or despair of A-level results is followed by a scramble for places

pressured. If final school examinations are to be more discriminating, as the most exclusive universities want, then there needs to be a root and branch review — which the Dearing review of 1996 was not allowed to make. A new review is now authorised and it must ensure that the current "auction of promises" be dropped as part of university admissions. The new system must ensure that candidates have their qualification before they apply to universities.

This year will have an added panic factor as students might feel they should accept any offer for 1997 rather than wait till 1998, when fees will be operating. But even without that complication, the annual August A-level hysteria is unhelpful. It makes news in a slow season but it does not provide a calm, considerate context for young people trying to make life decisions.

• Joan Clancy retires this summer as Headmistress of North London Collegiate School.

**NEXT WEEK**  
*Full listings of the degree course vacancies available in Clearing will appear in The Times next Thursday*

# Delicate dance of the red pens

**Great pains are taken to ensure marking is accurate and fair, says a spouse who witnesses each summer's blizzard of scripts**

I lost my wife again recently. It was not that I had mislaid her, nor that we had parted ways; it was just that she was *marking*. Once more I awoke each day alone: she had slipped out at half past five to work her painstaking way through a few more papers before breakfast.

In this time of deafening silence between taking exams and receiving the results, few GCSE candidates (or their anxious parents) will have much idea of what is going on. From where I sit, marking is a deeply impressive operation. Of course, I am only an observer, a mere spouse who is permitted — after knocking on the door to ensure that any naked scripts are decently covered — to bring in the occasional cup of coffee.

If candidates give any thought at all to the process, they probably imagine a few ogres with red pens, gathered in some ivory tower, casually dispensing instant grades. My limited view — admittedly of only one marker on one paper of one subject for one examining board — suggests that there is nothing casual about it at all.

First a little arithmetic soon shows that there must be more than a few ogres, for hundreds of thousands of candidates have been writing millions of GCSE scripts this summer. These are marked by thousands of teachers, former teachers and sundry academics, mostly in their own homes, far, far away from the schools and colleges whose pupils they mark. As a result, the Post Office is now shuffling hundreds of tons of paper around Britain.

As for the marking itself, there is more to it than ticks and crosses for right and wrong answers, even — perhaps particularly — on a science paper. There are limits of accuracy to be tested, and tolerances on graphs to be measured. Unfamiliar methods may prove to be the hapless floundering of the lost, cunningly disguised reworkings of standard routines or original works of genius; none can be dismissed out of hand.

Forget the red pens, at least at the start. Each marker has to mark at least ten scripts in pencil before a day-long gathering to iron out the finer details of the marking

scheme, the idea being that if dozens of markers have each marked ten scripts they will have seen most of the bizarre, creative and otherwise borderline answers between them. They will also have detected any ambiguities in the paper, and be in a position to argue the candidates' case with the chief examiner. At the end of the meeting, each marker has to mark another batch of scripts, including copies of some specially selected awkward ones. Only when these have been approved by their team leaders do the markers win their red pens. When the real marking is under way, a further batch must be submitted to be checked for accuracy and consistency.

Not do the markers dispense grades. They do not even know what the pass marks are for the grades. They mark in blissful ignorance of the consequences, strictly on the evidence before them and the marking scheme agreed. Scripts which later turn out to be borderline cases will be completely re-marked by someone else for a second opinion.

And *ogres*? Not the marker I see. Bound by strict rules of confidentiality, she says little in general (apart from, "I'd better go and do some more marking") and nothing in particular (beyond, "Could you turn the sound down, please?"); but I know that she takes great pains to be both accurate and fair. Moreover, as a natural tutor, she cannot help but ask, "Why did he write that?"; perhaps "grieving" is not too strong a word for what she goes through with some scripts.

Our three-week blitz is now over, and the household is slowly returning to normal. Like a storm cloud, the scripts have passed on, to be sampled and checked this way and that, and the marks to be moderated and graded, and eventually the results will be sent out. And then, when all the dust has settled, the markers will receive marks for their performance. Now, who marks the markers?

**ADRIAN RUSSELL**

• The writer is married to Rosemary Russell, author of *Maths for Parents*; they are joint authors of *IT for Parents*. Both books are published by Piccadilly Press.

DANIEL CHARTER



The boys took turns to lead, and were allowed as much freedom as possible to make their own decisions — and mistakes  
David Charter reports on a challenge that took 12 students to new heights

## Teamwork comes naturally in Ecuador

**A**t the airport, when Glenn could not find his passport, the idea of a mountain-climbing expedition to Ecuador masterminded by a dozen 16-year-olds from Reading began to seem a trifle ambitious.

Every boy in the Forest Comprehensive School party would take it in turns to lead the group for a day once we reached South America. They had already successfully completed the first stage of their World Challenge Expedition by raising £2,300 each for the four-week trip. Martin worked as a chef, Chris was a maths tutor and Russell delivered pizzas.

Mercifully, after a good rummage through his belongings on the check-in hall floor, Glenn found his passport stashed with his emergency medical kit.

World Challenge Expeditions Ltd provided a guide in our case former soldier Steve, whose role was to ensure the boys built their leadership and team-working skills by jungle trekking, mountain climbing and working on a conservation project. They were to be allowed as much freedom as possible to make their own decisions — and mistakes — along the way. The two teachers on the trip, Colin Jones and Alastair Newton, were there to provide extra advice but not too much guidance or control. Arrival at night in Quito, the

Ecudorian capital, presented the group's first test. They had to convert some currency and find transport to the hostel.

One confusing hour later we were at the wrong guest house. This was supposed to be for the other Forest School group, but no one knew where they were. In the muddle, one of the taxi drivers sped off with some of the luggage in his boot — including Steve's passport.

Our guide proved more than equal to his own challenge and found the taxi driver the next day at the airport. Now it was the boys' turn. Their mission: to plan and provision an acclimatisation hike in the Paschoa reserve near Quito, climbing to 13,000ft and back in three days.

At this stage, Steve and the teachers did most of the planning. It was left to the boys to scour Quito for maps, food, fuel and local travel advice. This went smoothly, although extra maps and provisions had to be sent out for. And

The plan for the next day was to rise at dawn, hike to the top of Paschoa peak, return by mid-morning and head back to Quito.

In the night, Mr Newton developed urgent diarrhoea. But that was not the only interruption. "Who's that?" shouted Steve at 3am. "Get off with you!" A large cow was helping itself to the food left out for breakfast. Six of her friends were tripping over our guy-ropes. Forest School was surrounded. The clumsy cattle barged around between the tents and could not be shooed for fear of trampling them. At one stage, two teachers and a journalist huddled together under their canvas, bracing themselves for the intrusion of any one of the 12 100ves which had bemused them in.

Eventually a line was formed to coax the cows away. At the first attempt, two beasts were funnelled out of the top gate but five fled down the hill. John forgot to shut the gate and the two came back. Gradually the others reappeared, and the boys' line reformed, manoeuvring to herd the cows up the slope.

Martin waved his jacket, Glenn flushed out a straggler, Russell ran here and there keeping the line steady. As the cows departed, John shut the gate. Teamwork, at last.

• *World Challenge Expeditions Ltd* can be contacted on 0181 240 1122.

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GAMING

MARKE







CRICKET: DASHING CONTRIBUTION OF FLEMING PROVIDES PERFECT ENTERTAINMENT FOR LADIES' DAY

## McCague piles on the misery for Essex

By SIMON WILDE

CANTERBURY (second day of four): Essex, with five first-innings wickets in hand, are 445 runs behind Kent

ESSEX have had a miserable seven days in the championship. Kept in the field for almost seven sessions at Colchester, they were into their sixth at the St. Lawrence Ground before Kent declared at 525 for nine. By then, the home side's appetite for runs was sated, the visitors thoroughly footloose and demoralised, and McCague raring to go.

Taken together, that added up to 23

hours and 352 overs of hard labour, and 1,040 runs on the board; not even India endured that in Colombo. It is certainly not the recipe for winning the title, which Essex are theoretically aiming to do.

The consequence was all too predictable. With an awkward 90 minutes to face, Essex were quickly on the slide. McCague beat Prichard on pace in his second over. Eatham had Hodgson — who is making his championship debut — pounced by Ward at second slip, before McCague claimed the great prize: Stuart Law, carving wildly, held high at first slip by Wells, a gem of a catch.

Essex were then panicking. Irani swished and heaved in extraordinary fashion and was dropped twice; Robinson was leg-before to a ball that kept low; and Williams, the nightwatchman, caught on the boundary hooking.

McCague closed on 80 for five. McCague's figures of four for 55 from 12 overs failing to do justice to his sustained hostility.

Whatever Essex made of it, bating was considerably easier yesterday than the previous day, though not until after lunch, when Kent made hay in hot and humid conditions in which bowling became a thankless

task. But, to get to that stage, Kent had to negotiate the morning session, which they did for the loss of Wells, who added only seven to his overnight 102 before edging Irani to slip.

That they got through so well was due to Eatham and Fleming, who rose nobly above his reputation as a slagger and a season's average of 16. Once Fleming had settled — he offered a hard chance to third man before he was into double figures — this pair offered broads bats and waited for better times. These came in an afternoon which rapidly turned into murder near the cathedral.

They added 138 together, after

which Fleming shared rumbustious stands of 75 with Marsh and 92 in ten overs with Strang. Fleming, formerly of Eton and the Royal Green Jackets, is just the man to provide the entertainment on Ladies' Day of festival week and this he did to perfection. By the time he had finished, he had struck 138 from 195 balls, the highest of his nine first-class centuries.

He passed his previous best of 116 with a smash for six over long on off. Such an over that cost 23. It was one of six sixes such conceded; his record-breaking stint at Castle Park appears to have taken its toll.

**Belligerent  
Byas stands  
alone in  
the face of  
hostility**

By ALASTAIR STORIE

HEADINGLEY (first day of four): Yorkshire won toss; Pakistan A, with seven first-innings wickets in hand, are 162 runs behind Yorkshire

YORKSHIRE extracted from the current round of county championship matches took this opportunity to assess the form of recovering and aspirant players. Having won their previous two championship matches, but searching for top-order solidity, David Byas, the captain, would have learnt little from Yorkshire's 243 all out on a used, uneven wicket.

The early departure of the two openers foreshadowed a difficult day for batsmen. Vaughan was undone by reduced bounces in Shoaib's second over and Moxon suffered the opposite extreme to be caught behind off Razzaq. Byas looked more attuned to the requirement than his colleagues and had pre-planned severity on anything wide or short.

Shoaib, with a lengthy Wasar-like approach, bowled with real hostility if not swing, eliciting a comment from Byas later that it was as quick a spell as he had faced all season.

However, after lunch it was a vicious lifter from Azhar that accounted for Byas, who struck a commanding 84 from 125 balls. Azhar was into his stride, taking five for 48 in a 13-over spell.

McGrath offered no shot to a ball that nipped back and Chapman received a shooter. Morris played elegantly for his 37, but failed to refocus after tea when Yorkshire sought more resilience. Rizvi, who bowled his leg breaks with great control through 26 overs, spun one back through the left-hander's tentative stroke on his way to creditable figures of two for 44.

Yorkshire's young attack extracted less variation in bounce than their counterparts and Silverwood was wide of an effective off-stump line. The introduction of Hutchinson produced a decisive breakthrough, the tall left-earner trapping the Test player, Esham, and then Razzaq on the crease with late inswingers to leave honours about even.

Derbyshire yesterday quashed a £1,000 fine imposed on Kim Barnett for comments he made after the sudden departure of Dean Jones, his successor as captain, earlier this summer. The club said that the chairman, Mike Horner, would be abroad for the foreseeable future and it would therefore be impossible for Barnett's legal adviser to question him as part of his appeal.

**Weston in  
no hurry  
for first  
double century**

By MICHAEL AUSTIN

NORTHAMPTON (second day of four): Northamptonshire, with seven first-innings wickets in hand, are 343 runs behind Worcestershire

CHARACTER tests are rarely more rigorous than Russell Warren and Alan Fordham, the Northamptonshire second wicket pair, met head on. Needing 402 to avoid following on after four grueling sessions in the field, the batsmen adopted a bold approach.

Warren and Fordham shared a partnership of 119 in 35 overs on a benign pitch that had earlier yielded a first-career double hundred for Phillip Weston, who struck 30 fours and three sixes from 386 balls.

Northamptonshire could still have been forgiven for believing that the pitch had developed unsavoury tendencies overnight, such was Weston's agonising 50-minute struggle to steal the four runs he required to reach 200. Soon afterwards, he top-edged a weary pull to mid-on, leaving Steven Rhodes to guide Worcestershire's total to invincible proportions.

Vikram Solanki had also played a leading role, injecting urgency while Weston looked out of touch, having made such an impressive first-day score.

Scott Boswell, 22, a Yorkshirian bowler, brisk right-arm, returned a career-best five for 94, contrasting with his six previous first-class wickets this summer at 77 runs each.

Boswell added the wickets of Solanki, caught at mid-off. Rhodes and Phillip Newport to his first-day dismissals, but was unsuccessful in his new role as nightwatchman, being caught for a second ball duck at second, slip off. David Leatherdale.

His duties had been enforced by the worthy Fordham being admirably caught hooking by Gavin Haynes. Fordham had made his third championship half-century in five innings this season.

David Roberts had shared an opening partnership of 79 with Warren before mistiming a pull and being caught at short mid-wicket by the diving Ruben Sprong. It emphasised that the hook and pull, the most productive strokes in the match so far, also had perilous consequences.

Warren, with a half-century for 130 balls, advanced steadily to 85 not out, his highest score this summer, and, along with Rob Bailey, holds the destiny of the innings — and probably the game.

Durham  
big deep  
and shiny  
seaside

## Ramprakash sets blistering pace

By BARNEY SPENDER

LORD'S (second day of four): Hampshire, with eight first-innings wickets in hand, are 373 runs behind Middlesex

TWO questions arise from yesterday's play at Lord's: why is there no provision in the county championship for play lost through the elements to be made up after hours if the weather permits and why cannot Mark Ramprakash reproduce his undoubted talent on the international stage?

They are equally baffling and deserve the full attention of Lord MacLaurin now that he has delivered his blueprint for cricket and has some hours to fill.

First things first. Yesterday, play was delayed for an hour because the heavy overnight rain had crept under the covers carefully laid down by

Mick Hunt, the groundsmen. It is easy to point fingers, but these situations can occur despite taking the wisest precautions.

The argument lies in the fact that 16 overs were docked and play ended, in fine evening sunshine, when the day's quota was up. If it had been a Test match, however, play could have continued an extra hour and no overs would have been lost.

The logic of having one rule for Test cricket and another for county cricket seems flawed, if only for the reason that the paying public at the latter is being short-changed.

The issue of Ramprakash also defies logic. In the last of his 19 Tests, against South Africa in "Atherton's Test" at the Wanderers, he looked as unsuited to international

cricket as Buster Keaton on stilts, bowled for a duck and then four by Donald and McMillan; a player out of sorts with his surroundings, his game and himself — and yet he continues to dominate in the championship, not just in the manner of salesmen doing the rounds but with real panache.

One of his Middlesex colleagues made the point that England must have a mighty good top six for him not be playing against Australia and one can only hope that he finally fulfils his promise in the West Indies this coming winter.

Yesterday, he continued where he left off on Wednesday. Resuming on 99, he pushed his second delivery to mid-off and scrambled through to complete his fifth first-class hundred of the summer. Thereafter, he played with grace and assurance and it was a big disappointment for all bar the Hampshire bowlers to see him go midway through the afternoon for 190 when he scooped Shaun Udal to short midwicket.

He hit 29 fours and a six and faced 333 balls and his departure was marked by the kind of ovation that had earlier greeted the return to the press box of Bill Kelly, the long-serving steward, whose absence through illness had been a source of concern on the first day.

Ramprakash shared a fine partnership of 185 with Owais Shah, a young man who will be chasing him hard for a spot in the England side in the next couple of years. Shah started by trying to hit the leather off the ball, but once settled to the pace of the pitch, made a career-best 77 before also falling to Udal.

Middlesex tightened their grip in the evening by removing Jason Lane and Matthew Hayden, leaving Hampshire still 224 runs away from saving the follow-on.

## Rose has last word in local argument

By PAT GIBSON

TAUNTON (second day of four): Somerset won toss; Gloucestershire have scored 119 for four wickets against Somerset

IT WAS out of the frying pan and into the fire for Gloucestershire when this match finally got underway at 4pm yesterday. They had been reluctant to face Mushtaq Ahmed on a dry, worn pitch only to fall foul of Graham Rose on a damp seamer at the other side of the square.

As it happened, Somerset won the right to bowl first and although Wright and Winslow rode their early luck to give Gloucestershire their best start in championship match all season with an opening stand of 61, Rose had the last word, taking three for 28 before he had to be taken off because of the fading light.

Gloucestershire won the argument, Lord's ruling that two four-day games cannot be played on the same pitch unless the captains agreed. In this case, the captains plainly disagreed. Gloucestershire fearing what Mushtaq might do to them and Somerset having similar reservations about facing Mike Smith.

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Sidebottom, who took seven for 30, strains in delivery stride at Edgbaston yesterday

## Sidebottom takes advantage

By IVO TENNANT

EDGBASTON (first day of four): Zimbabwe Under-19, with nine first-innings wickets in hand, are 53 runs behind Middlesex

THERE is one England team that has no need of Ben Hollioake. The Under-19s, as they amply demonstrated during their two one-day victories and, indeed, yesterday, are simply too strong for their Zimbabwean counterparts.

On the first day of the proper cricket in these NatWest matches, Ryan Sidebottom of Yorkshire, took seven for 30 and Stephen Peters, of Essex, scored 85 not out. Sidebottom's figures were

the best since England began playing representative cricket at this level in 1974.

He looks not a jot like his father, Arnie, who now runs the Yorkshire Academy, nor does he bowl like him. Left-arm, distinctly lively and with the ability to come up with a telling yorker, he was too much for Zimbabwe.

His figures surpassed Peter Such's seven for 72 in 1983 against an Australia Under-19 side that included Ian Healy. On a pitch giving some help to the quicker bowlers, Sidebottom made the occasional ball swing in, such as when he had Vermuelen leg-before. He uprooted the off stumps of both Ferreira and Erasmus.

Malloch-Brown caught at gully off one that lifted sharp and had Delport brilliantly caught one-handed by Tudor.

Vermuelen's half-century was the one innings of note, although Steyn and Engelbrecht managed 47 for the last wicket. One of the reasons why Sales and Shah have returned to their counties is that Zimbabwe have not proved to be sufficiently taxing opposition, highlighted when England, in reply, made 155 runs off 34 overs.

This was for the loss of one

batsman, Key, who captained England Under-17 in Bermuda last month. He made 44 and Peters, his opening partner, a half-century off 73 balls.

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## ATHLETICS: LONG-SERVING BRITISH CHAMPIONS ANNOUNCE DECISIONS ON RETIREMENT

# Sanderson and Gunnell limp off into sunset

FROM DAVID POWELL IN ATHENS

**SALLY GUNNELL** and Tessa Sanderson won Olympic titles eight years apart but they confirmed their retirement from athletics within three hours of each other here at the world championships yesterday. Another day without a gold medal for Great Britain, but a golden sunset.

Sanderson is the most successful British thrower in the history of the sport. Gunnell is the most successful of all British women athletes. While Sanderson had suggested earlier that she would not continue after competing here, Gunnell's future had been less clear-cut.

For Gunnell, the end was precipitated by a succession of injuries. She had not reached the final of an international

sure it was not going to go completely," she said.

Aged 31, Gunnell came to the 400 metres hurdles via a range of other events. She won her first national title as a junior long jumper in 1980 and, as a young heptathlete, set national age records. As a 100 metres hurdler, she became both Commonwealth champion and British senior record-holder. However, acknowledging that she would never win medals at world or Olympic level at that event, she stepped up in distance. Gunnell is one of only two British women to win an Olympic track title.

Among Britons, only she and Daley Thompson have won Olympic, world, European and Commonwealth gold medals and set an outdoor world record. After winning a silver medal at the 1991 world championships, she enjoyed three years in which she was invincible on the international championship stage.

Then, as she put it, her "luck ran out", although she fought back for one final moment of glory. This season, at the European Cup in Munich in June, she was thrilled to win. "If I had done well here, and got a medal, probably I would have thought it worth going to the Europeans and Commonwealth next year," she said. "But because I got injured again, I made this decision."

It was not until Gunnell spoke to her husband, Jon Bigg, on the telephone on Tuesday night that she made up her mind to retire not only from international athletics, but from the track unless I could be



Sanderson reflects on her form during the qualifying round of the javelin yesterday

but from club competition as well. Her last race will be at the international meeting at the International Stadium in Gateshead on September 7.

At the Olympics last year, Sanderson became the first British Olympian to appear in six Games. That season was her first since 1992, when she won the World Cup, the last of her international titles, which include gold from the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics and from three Commonwealth Games.

Her javelin career began as a bet for a bag of chips, at the age of 14, and ended with a drugs test here, at 41. She tried throwing a javelin for the first time after striking a wager with a school friend over who could throw further. Yesterday, after her elimination in the qualifying round, she was chosen to give a urine sample. "I thought to myself: 'I am 41 years old — give me a break!'"

Sanderson, here as the oldest slinger in town, made her Great Britain debut as a pentathlete in 1983 and was selected for her first Olympics in 1976. Then, as a nine-stone, fresh-faced 21-year-old, she

did not look the part. "Springs that way," Karin Smith, an American competitor, said, pointing her in another direction when Sanderson began to walk into the arena with other throwers.

Sanderson remains the only Briton to win an Olympic throwing event. "When I picked up that last javelin today, I felt choked," she said. "I was thinking to myself, 'I so want to qualify for the final.'"

She fell short by three metres. But even at her age, still she was well clear of the next best in Britain.

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Sanderson remains the only

## Silence cushions drug cheats' fall

**Rob Hughes** takes a tough line with the IAAF for failing to speak out loud and clear against a cancer within athletics

**L**ike a dark shadow appearing in a lung, doping reappeared at the world athletics championships yesterday, proving that the disease is rampant.

The announcement came on the sixth day of competition here in Athens, a place that Homer told us is the birthplace of culture, justice and democracy. The International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), the governing body of the sport, made neither apology nor much ado of the statement: "In laboratory analysis, samples submitted by three athletes — shot-putter Aleksandr Bagach, of Ukraine, 400-metres hurdler Pastal Maran, of France, and triple-jumper Oksana Zelinskaya, of Kazakhstan — have tested positive for the stimu-

lant ephedrine. Following the recent decision by the IAAF Congress, these athletes will be issued a public warning and disqualified from the competition. The results they achieved at these world championships have been cancelled."

And the press conference? Giorgio Raniere, the chief press officer to the governing body, was astonished that we asked. "No, no, absolutely not," he retorted. "We made a press release, there is no press conference, the matter is closed."

The IAAF may wish it so, but this blot on the sport, this withering acceptance of an aid to cheating that is as corrosive

as the pollution to the ancient Greek monuments, cannot and should not be so dismissively accepted.

We are told that Primo Nebiolo, the Italian president of the IAAF, is tired of doping.

We are told that Professor Arne Ljungqvist, the respected Swede who is the medical delegate to the IAAF, has been telling his president for years that it is hopeless, whatever one's personal view, trying to fight the drug-abusers in the first instance.

So, abandon propriety. Tickle the drug cheats on the wrist. Accept, or ignore, their explanations and let the games continue.

One wants to believe, to share the passion of these and many, many more, yet the conspiracy between an acquiescent authority and the widespread habit among athletes is a constant warning never to sleep on joy when the morning may bring a hangover such as yesterday. Small wonder that Nebiolo does not address us. He, the figurehead of athletics, plays his own games. This week, the Greek Government and the sporting supremo were engaged in a petty, ugly and devious slanging match, all because the stadium here has only been full on one of the six days.

If we can not believe our eyes, nor that natural chemistry is propelling excellence, then why should \$2,000 people per day pay to watch what they invented?

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But, say the wise and the blustery, everyone knows the shot is riddled with steroid monsters. Bagach had himself profited with a world championship bronze medal in 1993 after Mike Stutts of the United States, was disqualified for using drugs.

The IAAF was last night trying to get the gold medal back though Bagach had not received the \$60,000 (about £35,000) prize; for some reason, the authority withheld it until the automatic drug tests were complete. The other two, lesser-known and far from victorious athletes who failed their test, show how the drug disease has spread to most disciplines. The Frenchman, Maran, had an excuse — he stated that he had taken a dietary supplement on which he could not read the ingredients, because they were in Chinese!

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**SAILING 34**

Crash course costs  
Britain dear  
in Admiral's Cup

# SPORT

FRIDAY AUGUST 8 1997

**FOOTBALL 35**

Who will displace  
Manchester United  
as English champions?



10

England battle against the odds after Atherton loses vital toss at Trent Bridge

## Australia answer Taylor's call

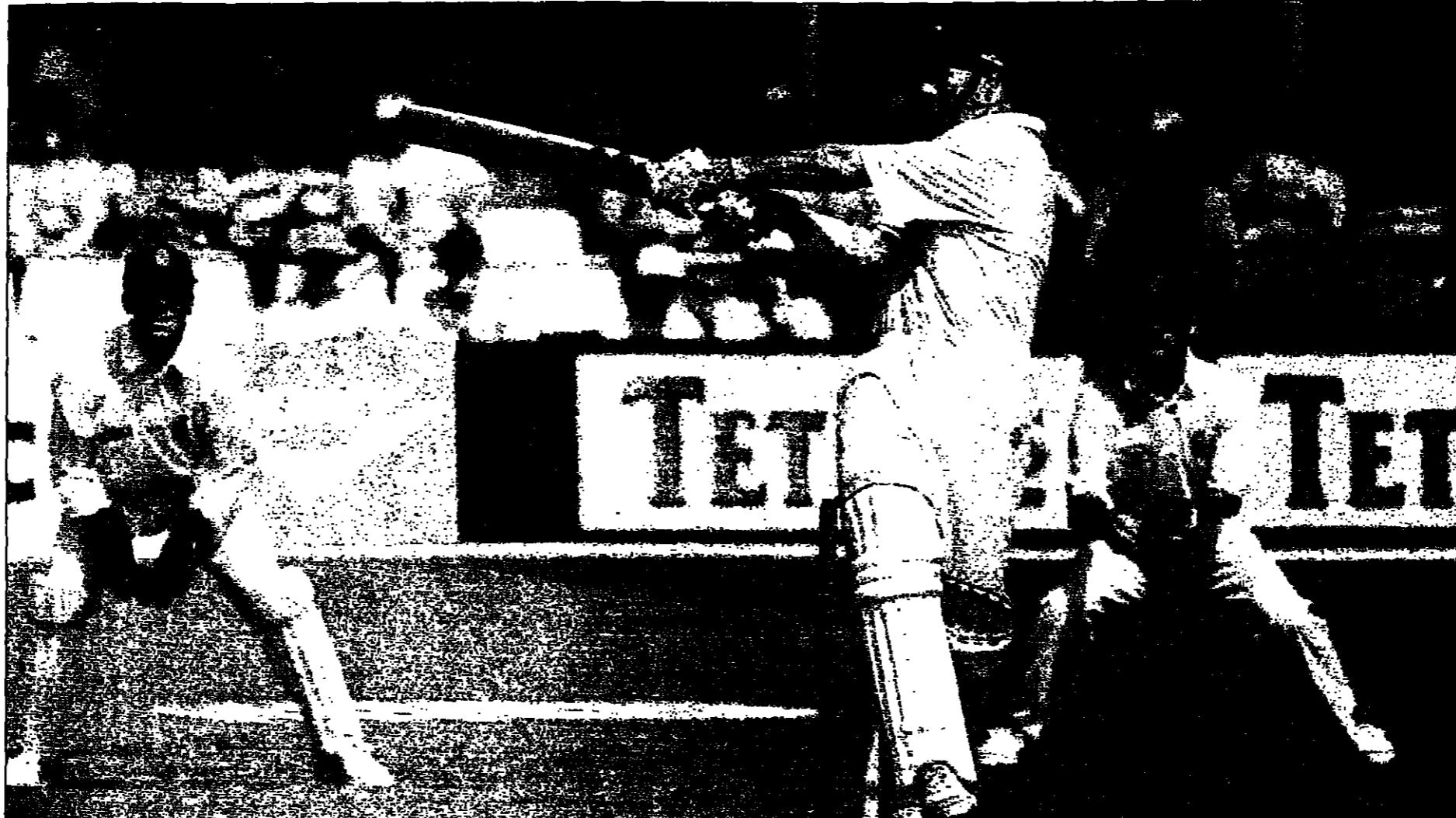
By ALAN LEE  
CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

**TRENT BRIDGE** (first day of five; Australia won toss): Australia have scored 302 for three wickets against England

IT MIGHT be thought that the course of this fifth Cornhill Test was clear by tea-time yesterday, when Australia had reached 181 for two, or even by lunch, when they were 34 without loss. In truth, though, it was dictated before play, in the moment when Mark Taylor defied logic by winning his fifth consecutive toss.

On the first genuine pitch of summer, that was little short of calamitous for Michael Atherton, the England captain. Deprived of Darren Gough, whose absence so weakened the seam attack that it also scuppered the plan to play two spinners, England were ill-equipped to subdue, much less conquer, the strongest batting side in the world.

They were not disgraced. Indeed, on a day to leave throats parched and skin pink, there were no dropped catches and they bowled with



Elliott, the Australia opener, pulls Headley for four after the touring side took control of the fifth Test from before the start of the opening session at Trent Bridge yesterday.

admirable discipline. Dean Headley was the pick and, perversely, had he bowled with such control at Headingley, the outcome might have been different. Andy Caddick also impressed.

On the one line of the ledger that counts, however, England recorded only three wickets, while the Australian top four all reached fifty. Today, unless they decline early and dramatically, Australia can be expected to push on towards 50, a total that will put this match, and the Ashes, beyond England's reach.

Short of using a double-headed coin, Atherton was powerless in the most significant act of the day. Taylor's customary call of tails was correct again and one can only imagine the involuntary groan in the England dressing-room as Atherton signalled that they would be in the field.

England had decided to make do with only one slow bowler and, not without debate, sent Philip Tufnell home without a game for the fifth consecutive match. It is an

unenviable distinction but, on this occasion, it confirmed an even rarer occurrence, the brothers Hollis, making their debuts together.

It was a glorious morning, the sky clear blue and the temperature rising towards 29C. Before a capacity crowd, on the homefield of England's Test grounds, it was a day made for batting, and there was a sense of inevitability about what was to come.

Before play began, the spread betting firms were trading the Australia total at upwards of 400 and still the punters were telling them they were too low.

For such gambling fingers, however, were the pinnacle of England's day. Once none of them were converted to the small print of the scorecard, they knew their fate. Atherton remained pro-active and used six bowlers before lunch.

Croft, who bowled five overs for one run, was the meanest Hollis minor, whose first

Headley's second over, he survived plausible leg-before shouts; four overs later, and without a run added, he was late on his shot against the same bowler and the ball bobbled over middle stump.

Almost an hour into the day, Elliott had still made only nine when Caddick, in his first over, passed his outside edge by a whisker. Headley, maintaining a lively pace and immaculate line, was then distraught as umpire Mitchley rebuffed yet another Caddick that he was used sparingly.

The opening stand was ended in the fourth over and by the deserving Headley. Elliott, on the back foot, connected with the thinnest of inside edges and Alec Stewart took a low catch competently.

Taylor, whose half-century was only his second in 27 Test innings, batted a further hour in his compact, unmemorable way, never quite dominating but seldom looking threatened, either, until Caddick hit

his off stump with a late inswinger.

If Mark Waugh's indolent waft at his second ball had resulted in an edge rather than an air shot, England hopes would have soared. Instead, the most sublime of batsmen settled more responsibly to his task of playing out the day and did so with only one further blemish — a technical leg-side stumping chance when he overbalanced against Adam Hollis.

In the final session, the Hollises were in tandem for a while, offering the surely unprecedented spectacle of two Australians bowling to two more Australians in a Test match. Ben took his wicket when Greg Blewett, relaxing fatally one ball after completing fifty, played a forcing shot outside off stump and Stewart, who remains a fine catcher standing back, took the edge one-handed to his right.

## Australia won toss

AUSTRALIA: First Innings  
M T Elliott b Stewart 18 (17min, 117balls, 10 fours)  
M A Taylor b Caddick 25 (218min, 155 balls, 12 fours)  
G S Blewett not out 10 (146min, 115 balls, 7 fours)  
M E Waugh not out 11 (158min, 112 balls, 6 fours)  
S R Waugh not out 10 (75min, 45 balls, 6 fours)  
Extras (b 0, w 1, n/o) 9

Total 3 wickets, 80 overs, 377/min... 303

R T Ponting, S K Warne, J A Healy, J N Gillespie, P R Reiffel and G D McGrath not out.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-117 (Taylor 47), 2-160 (Blewett 11), 3-225 (M E Waugh 24).

BOWLING: Malcolm 18-3-70-0 (w 1, 0 2-15-0, 2-0-4-0); Blewett 22-4-73-1 (0 3-10); Caddick 19-4-51-1 (8 3-17-0, 11-3-28-1, 2-0-9-0); G S Blewett 11-3-28-1 (8 3-17-0, 11-3-28-1, 2-0-9-0); Waugh 10-3-37-0 (7 3-17-0, 1-1-7-1); Croft 18-5-57-0 (7 3-17-0, 1-1-7-1); Headley 7-0-42-0 (2 fours, 2-0-7-0, 0-0-17-0).

SCORING NOTES: First day: Lunch 84-0 (80 overs, 121min). Elliott, Taylor 34; Test 181-2 (59 overs, 244 min); Blewett 25; M E Waugh 6. Ball changed 2.33pm — Australia 142-1 (47.4 overs); Second new ball taken at 5.40pm — Australia 265-3 (82.4 overs).

ENGLAND: \*M A Atherton, TA J Caddick, S K Waite, G S Blewett, J D Crowley, A J Hobbs, B C Headley, R D B Croft, A R Caddick, D W Headley, D E Malcolm.

UMPIRES: C J Mitchell (South Africa) and R Shepherd.

THIRD UMPIRE: A J Jones.

MATCH REFEREE: C W Smith (West Indies).

SERIES DETAILS: First (Edmonton): England won by nine wickets. Second (Lord's): match drawn. Third (Old Trafford): Australia won by 285 runs on runs and 61 runs.

TO COME: Sixth (The Oval): August 25.

□ Compiled by Bill Frindall

TELEVISION: BBC1: Live 10.50am; 1.0pm, 1.40-4.00pm; BBC2: Live 4.00-6.00pm; Highlights 11.15-11.55pm.

RADIO: BBC Radio 4 long wave only: 10.30am-1.0pm, 1.40-7.00pm.

Platt talks to Robson  
but Wenger denies deal  
is done

By RUSSELL KEMPSON  
AND JAN WHITFIELD

DAVID PLATT, the Arsenal midfield player, is today contemplating a move to Middlesbrough. Arsene Wenger, the Arsenal manager, has given permission for the former England captain to talk to Bryan Robson, the player-manager of the Nationwide League first division club.

However, Wenger denied yesterday that a deal — £1.5 million, plus a further £500,000 after a stipulated number of games — had already been struck between the clubs. "Nothing has happened yet, there is no fee agreed," he said. "I cannot help what Robson is saying. I can only tell you what is the truth from our position."

Robson claimed that sorting out personal terms with Platt, 31, was the only issue left to resolve. "It is 95 per cent done," he said. "I'm very hopeful that David will fancy the challenge at Middlesbrough. He is experienced and a great leader."

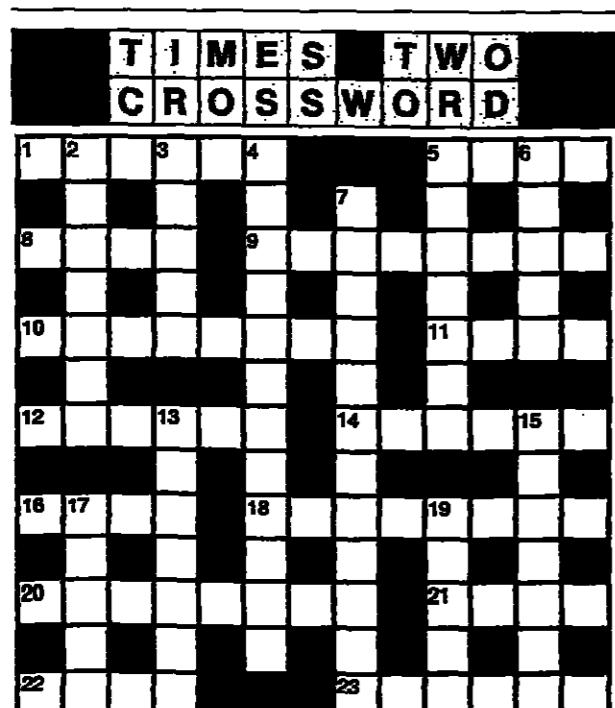
Arsenal yesterday completed the signing of Christopher Wreh, AS Monaco's Liberia forward. Although Wreh, 22, a cousin of George Weah, the AC Milan striker, has moved to Highbury on a free transfer, Arsenal are believed to have paid Monaco £300,000 in compensation.

Dean Burton, the Jamaica and Portsmouth forward, has joined Derby County for £1 million, plus an additional £500,000 based on the number of appearances.

Leicester City are hoping to sign Graham Fenton, the Blackburn Rovers striker, and Tony Cottee, the former West Ham United forward. Martin O'Neill, the Leicester manager, has made an offer of £500,000 to Selangor, Cottee's club in Malaysia, and has agreed a fee of £1.1 million with Blackburn for Fenton.

Reading have broken their club record by paying £800,000 for Carl Asaba, who scored 24 goals for Brentford last season.

Manchester United are to show live video coverage of selected home FA Carling Premiership matches at Gigg Lane, home of Bury. Crewe Alexandra have agreed a club record £250,000 fee with United for Michael Appleton, 22, who has also attracted an offer from Preston.



No 1167

**ACROSS**

- Unmoving; interference (6)
- Defame (7)
- Lisbon river (5)
- Of some size (12)
- What's asked (8)
- Butress, pillar (4)
- Arrange; a seat (6)
- Anger greatly (6)
- Full extent; goes with spick (6)
- Crowd (8)
- Ferdinand — Port. explorer (8)
- Of great height (4)
- Earth; has for brick (4)
- High regard (6)

**DOWN**

- Barrel (4)
- Blow; explosion (4)
- Fast ship; trimmer (7)
- Money bet; post in ground (5)
- Purest, most refined, form (12)
- Hide-processing plant (7)
- Holy Land Sea (7)
- Oyster gem (5)
- Sacred vocal piece (5)

The solution to 1166 will be published Wednesday, August 13.  
PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE FOR UK ONLY. SEND SAE FOR DETAILS AND PRICES OF OTHER TITLES.  
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# 'Thoughts of Jiang' spell end to state planning

By PAUL MOONEY IN BEIJING AND JONATHAN MIRSKY

CHINA has elevated President Jiang Zemin to the ideological pantheon previously reserved for Chairman Mao and Deng Xiaoping and sounded a new death knell for state planning.

"We cannot just add the market economy onto the base of the old system. We need a total modification of the old system," the *People's Daily* said in a front-page editorial. Marking the elevation of Mr Jiang, the official newspaper of the Communist Party said that a new "ideological weapon" is now available in the form of a book compilation of 154 thoughts of Mao, Deng and Mr Jiang.

Whatever ideas Mr Jiang has had until now, they never achieved the sacred status of "thought". The book therefore is the latest shot in the barrage of praise for the President in the run-up to the fifteenth party congress which opens some time this autumn.

Always crucial, the quin-

quennial congresses establish leaders and policies for the coming five years and the next one will set the apothecary of Mr Jiang, who already is hailed as the "core leader" with a set of titles unrivalled since Mao's death in 1976.

The search will provide the opportunity for Mr Jiang to fill the void left by the death of Deng, the paramount leader, in February. The congress will also resolve the struggle among the rest of the leaders that has been heightened by the impending retirement of Li Peng, the Prime Minister, and the need to install two or three new members in the Supreme Standing Committee of the Politburo.

"Coming ahead of the congress, it [the book of 'thoughts'] is an ideological weapon for our party to understand and change the world... it is a good textbook to deal with ideological and moral education," the *People's Daily* said.

But, despite the backlash against fast development, which many feel has sold out socialism, the *People's Daily* shows no interest in compromise. "The main goal of the Communist Party is to make the direction of reforms clear," the editorial said.

After Deng Xiaoping's visit to Shenzhen [in 1992] he cut the ideological ties between the planned economy and the basics of the socialist system. For the first time we realised that socialist market economy was the only way forward," the editorial added.

"China should borrow any experience of any country that reflects the market economy."

## Relatives demand new hunt for Korea jet bodies

BY GILES WHITTELL

FURIOUS relatives of crash victims from Korean Air Flight 801 demanded a renewed search for bodies yesterday so that their loved ones could be properly mourned, after US authorities called off the hunt to allow investigations to proceed.

The search in the valley on Guam where the jumbo jet came down was abandoned yesterday as crash investigators arrived from Washington. By that time 99 passengers and crew had been confirmed dead, with 28 survivors. More than 130 bodies are still missing.

About 200 Koreans who flew to Guam on Wednesday had not seen the bodies of their dead relatives or been allowed to the crash site. A three-day wake before cremation or burial is customary in Korea and many believe a spirit cannot rest in peace until its body is recovered.

George Black, heading the 18-member National Transportation Safety Board team in Guam, said that the cause might not be known for a year. But he told NBC yesterday that the crash had "all the hallmarks of control-led flight into terrain", hinting that pilot error had brought the jet in several hundred feet too low on its approach.

There were angry scenes at

a centre set up for victims' families in Agana, Guam's capital. Women screamed and wailed near a mortuary set up in the hotel ballroom. One was treated after collapsing in distress. One man shouted: "You are liars, you are liars." The scenes followed four bus trips for relatives to a point overlooking the crash site. Only two of the buses

were allowed to stop and no one was allowed off. "We want to get off; this is not a tour," one woman cried.

At the hotel the anger of those who had flown to Guam to recover bodies boiled over. "We don't want to stay in this country," one man yelled. "You guys just called us for sightseeing."

Admiral Marty Janczak, the

US military commander on Guam, insisted that "we are well aware of the emotions and sensitivity" of the victims' families, adding: "We are doing all we can to preserve the remains and maintain the sanctity of the bodies."

The plane's so-called black boxes were being analysed in Washington and were said to be in good condition. A computerised video of the crash, compiled from electronic data in the flight recorders, could be available as early as today.

Admiral Janczak was obliged to admit that he had no up-to-date figure on the number of bodies recovered.

The plane's so-called black boxes were being analysed in Washington and were said to be in good condition. A computerised video of the crash, compiled from electronic data in the flight recorders, could be available as early as today.

Mother's last words: 'Take care of your father'

FROM AGENCIE FRANCE PRESSE  
IN AGANA, GUAM

RINKA MATSUDA, the Japanese schoolgirl who survived the Korean Air disaster, yesterday relived the horror of the crash in Guam, recalling her mother's last words before being engulfed by flames: "Take care of your father."

The 11-year-old, one of 28 survivors of Flight 801 from Seoul, was rescued from the wreckage early on Wednesday by Carl Gutierrez, the Governor of Guam.

Rika was discharged from hospital yesterday to be reunited with her grieving father, who flew in from Mishima, near Tokyo. They both appeared briefly for the press.

Her father, Hatsuo Matsuda, "thanks the people of the island for taking care of his daughter", an interpreter said.

The Governor described how Rika managed to crawl out of the crashed plane onto the nearby grass, and "she latched on to me as if I were her dad".

Mr Gutierrez spoke about the strange bond that had arisen between him and Rika after the rescue and said that the girl and her father were welcome as special guests at the Governor's mansion "for as long as they want to stay with us".



Carl Gutierrez, the Governor of Guam, comforts Rika Matsuda, the 11-year-old girl he rescued from the crash

## Kruger rhino killing raises poaching fears

Johannesburg: The killing of a white rhino in the Kruger National Park by gunmen using AK47 rifles has fanned concern among conservationists in South Africa about an escalation of poaching (Inigo Gilmore writes).

The rhino's carcass was discovered this week in Tsokwane, a popular picnic spot in the heart of the park. Police have launched an international manhunt for the gunmen who are believed to have fled across the border to Mozambique after hacking off the valuable horn.

Only weeks ago police in Johannesburg discovered several rhino horns in the boot of a vehicle amid reports of poaching operations in the province of KwaZulu/Natal.

Some conservationists argue that the finds signal a significant upsurge in illegal trading in rhino horn and ivory, and link this to the recent Convention on Trade in Endangered Species at which South Africa proposed lifting the ban on the trade in rhino horn. Other southern African countries won agreement for a limited return to ivory trading.

## Volcano isle ponders plans for evacuation

BY GLEN OWEN

PLANS have been laid for the evacuation of Montserrat as further volcanic eruptions threaten the Caribbean island's remaining population.

A senior official on the neighbouring island of Guadeloupe said yesterday that the British dependency was about to be abandoned. But Bertrand Osborne, the Chief Minister, denied this saying that there were merely contingency plans.

The Soufrière Hills volcano belched ash and red-hot rocks again yesterday, the seventh eruption since Sunday, but it was not as powerful as previous outbursts.

About 5,000 residents remain living in makeshift refuges in the north of the island. Vincent Niquet, the Guadeloupe administration's

## 400 Sudan rebels die as camp is destroyed

Khartoum: Four hundred rebels, members of the Sudan People's Liberation Army, were killed during an attack on their camp by government forces, the official Sudanese News Agency (Suna) said yesterday.

The agency did not say when the attack took place.

Quoting a military source, it reported: "The armed forces managed to destroy the rebel camp northwest of Juba in the Teratka province. The rebel forces fled from the camp leaving behind 400 killed, in addition to a number of injured."

The source said the attack was launched by a unified force made up of the armed forces, the tribal Mundari commandos militia and the Popular Defence Force, a volunteer force formed in 1989 to help the army fight the rebels.

The agency quoted the source as saying that the Government last week recaptured Tindalo camp, 75 miles northwest of Juba, from rebel forces. The Government and the SPLA rebels have been locked in battle for the past 14 years. (Reuters)



Jiang: congress will confirm his apotheosis

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Days away from its 50th anniversary, the consequences of Pakistan's crises are visible in the desert towns of Baluchistan, the volatile Afghan refugee camps in the North West Frontier Province, the poor villages of Sindh province, the slums of Rawalpindi and the lawless streets of Peshawar.

It is also startlingly evident in Karachi, the crumbling commercial capital and only port. Karachi is central to Pakistan's survival, and what is happening in this dangerous city is a prelude to political change that must ultimately rid Pakistan of its feudal culture and open the way to genuine democracy.

About 400 families run or own practically everything in Pakistan. They dominate, manipulate and subvert a democratic system that succeeds despite everything, in throwing governments out. This is a tribute to the underlying strength of the democratic structure, given the power of those defying it.

There has not been a census in Pakistan for 15 years because landowners oppose it, for good reason. It would rewrite the political map, moving power from the countryside to the cities and lessening the political clout of Punjab, the richest province. A census

feudalists hate the Mohajirs, too, for bringing grassroots politics to Karachi.

The Mohajirs' party, the Mohajir Quami Movement, has been renamed the Muttahida Quami Movement with the aim of reaching beyond its immigrant roots and uniting the lower and middle classes into an organisation that already enjoys huge support.

What happens in Karachi, which produces 70 per cent of every rupee the Government collects, reverberates nationally.

The shift from feudal to people's power promises more violence. There is, therefore, little to cheer about on the 50th anniversary. Rehana Hakim, editor of the Karachi-based news magazine, *Newsline*, said many people wondered whether it was a time for celebration.

"The tribal and feudal structures are the tragedy of Pakistan," she said. "The families who dominate Pakistan are



Women grieve over the body of a Sunni Muslim among nine killed in an attack on a Lahore mosque this week

found in every government in different shapes. If there is a brother in one party there is an uncle in another. And so the stranglehold goes on. I hope the days of the feuds

are ending. They are a decaying force."

Miss Bhutto's home, Bilawal House, in the expensive Clifton district of Karachi, is a fortress with watchtowers and 20ft walls. All feudal lords

have high security, aware that they live among resentful people. While they fight modest taxes, 40 million Pakistanis live in absolute poverty and

the poorest parents in Punjab

sell their children into five

years' unpaid labour for 5,000

rupees (£77). The feudals have much to lose as the old order

crumbles, the poor nothing.

THE police tightened security in Lahore yesterday after 13 people were killed in two attacks on mosques in the central Punjab province, further heightening ethnic tension that has claimed about 150 lives this year.

Police intensified patrols and deployed two commandos at each of the 600 mosques in Lahore.

Nine people were killed on Wednesday when unidentified gunmen sprayed bullets on an evening congregation at the Sunni Ziaul Uloom mosque in Lahore. Three other people were killed the same day in Multan, also in Punjab, when a bomb exploded in a Sunni mosque.

Hundreds of people flocked to burials in Multan chanting anti-government and anti-police slogans after bazaars were closed in protest at the attacks.

## Poor left with nothing to lose as old order crumbles

FROM CHRISTOPHER THOMAS  
IN KARACHI

**PAKISTAN** is a testimony to how much a country can take and survive. The killing grounds of Karachi, drugs, guns, ethnic and sectarian bloodletting, civil war in Afghanistan, a collapsing political order: few countries endure so much.

Days away from its 50th anniversary, the consequences of Pakistan's crises are visible in the desert towns of Baluchistan, the volatile Afghan refugee camps in the North West Frontier Province, the poor villages of Sindh province, the slums of Rawalpindi and the lawless streets of Peshawar.

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## 150 villagers die in slaughter by Algerian rebels

FROM BEN MACINTYRE IN PARIS

THE tide of carnage sweeping Algeria has reached new levels after Islamic rebels slaughtered up to 150 villagers and kidnapped others in a series of raids.

At least 40 of the people, mostly civilians, including children and a pregnant woman, were killed over the past three days, Algerian newspapers said yesterday. Most of the killings took place in the area known as the "triangle of death" between Algiers, Larba, 15 miles to the southeast, and Blida, 30 miles south of the capital.

Among the dead were at least eight "terrorists", Algeria's official term for Muslim fundamentalist rebels, killed by security forces in Blida province, the papers said.

The newspaper *El Watan* said that in one attack overnight on Tuesday-Wednesday, nine people, including three women and three children, were killed in Oued-Slama, also in Blida province.

*Liberté* and the Arab-language paper *Al Khabar* reported nine people killed between Larba and Sidi Moussa on the same night. Al

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# 'We would be slapped in class'

Recent allegations of bullying and intimidation have tarnished the image of the Royal Ballet School. Grace Bradberry reports

**O**n the surface, ballet is all grace and elegance. Beneath it though, lies a world of pain and suffering. Learning to hide the pain, to disguise the suffering, is part of a dancer's training, except to one another, dancers are not expected to complain, and a stoicism verging on secrecy runs through the ballet world — right down to the youngest aspirants.

Recently, however, noises off have been heard, suggesting that all is not well with British ballet. First, Derek Deane, Artistic Director of English National Ballet, appeared on the BBC's *Here and Now* programme complaining that British ballet with British dancers was doing a dying swan because of poor teaching. Elsewhere he has talked of the "fleshy" appearance of English dancers, the result of training that lacks technical rigour.

Then Linda Goss, a teacher at the Royal Ballet School, last month told an industrial tribunal that staff at White Lodge (the 11-16 school) humiliated and over-worked the children. Her efforts to bring this to the attention of the school governors had led to her being victimised and ultimately made redundant, she alleged. The tribunal didn't uphold this, though it did award her compensation for unfair dismissal on technical grounds.

As a child of 13, Miss Goss had travelled to Russia to train at the Bolshoi Ballet School in Moscow — the only British child ever accepted to do so. After years spent teaching in Europe and America, she took a post at White Lodge in 1987. What she found troubled her. Children were frightened of the ballet staff, schedules were grueling, and injuries, which were frequent, were blamed. "It's not right that the children should have badly poisoned blisters, but they had to shut up and get on with it," she says. Nor, she says, did the aggressive teaching lead to good technique. "The jumps were weak and the feet were weak. There was poor body placement."

Throughout her time at the school, she complained to staff and governors, hoping that the situation would improve.



Former pupil Sophie Moncaster



LINDA RICH

"The whole time I was there all of us dreaded ballet class. It was an ordeal to be got through," remembers former head girl Jane Ollier, who spent five years at White Lodge

want to prove him wrong. If children were less happy, however, complaining was out of the question. One former pupil remembers an incident in the early 1990s, when he was in the first year: "Some-one's brother complained to a governor of another school, and somehow it got back to the ballet teacher. She went round asking to speak to people with brothers. She said, 'If you have a problem, you don't tell your parents, you come to me.' I thought that was pretty odd."

So is Miss Goss right? Is there really fear and loathing at the Royal Ballet School? And how does the training measure up to international standards? Inevitably, those who do well and enter the company tend to paint a rosier picture than those who don't. "It was generally the best place to be to get the training. Of course you're not always happy," says Edward Wanson, 21, a former pupil at White Lodge, now a member of the Royal Ballet company.

Wanson's teacher in the fourth and fifth year at White Lodge was the Russian Anatole Grigoriev, renowned for his uncompromising teaching style. "He was the best teacher I've ever had. Yeah, he did teach me to toughen up — if anyone prepared me for life in the company then it was him. He had a way of making you

on." When we took this up with the headmistress, she said it was a chance comment intended to focus on the child's attention."

Jane, now 19 and studying accounting and business information systems at university, remembers the relentless negative criticism. "One teacher said things like, 'You should be working at the check-out in Sainsbury's, you're wasting your parents' money coming here.'

"We would be slapped in class. If your leg wasn't stretched to the maximum, then the teacher would come past and hit you on the thigh. Quite often girls would burst into tears afterwards. You could come out with hand marks on you." She overheard a teacher saying that complaints had been made: "After that it seemed to be toned down."

"The whole time I was there all of us dreaded ballet class. It was an ordeal to be got through. I don't think it was terrible at White Lodge but there's a fine line between working you hard and something that would count as misconduct."

The Royal Ballet School's attitude was that they were the best in the world and their methods weren't to be compared to anybody else's."

Parents talk of criticisms, let alone complaints, being unwelcome and some felt that if they raised issues their children might be "assessed out". Since funding for places at other ballet schools is discretionary, this could end a dancer's career before it started.

Sophie Moncaster, 17, has just taken a job dancing on a cruise ship. After five years at White Lodge, she was not offered a place at the upper school. She completed a term at the Central Ballet School in London, but her parents could not afford to keep her there.

The only thing they ever criticised about Sophie at White Lodge was that she looked unhappy," says her mother Grace Moncaster. Sophie remembers her time there with little affection: "We were told we were fat. We could never do anything." She was ill at the beginning of the fifth year. "When I went back, Dame Merle came up to me at the end of a class and said, 'Sophie, you weren't meant to get into the fourth and fifth year — you scraped through because other people wanted you here.' Sometimes they said things like that to make you work harder, but I just gave up."

They applied psychological pressure to the children," Mr Ollier adds. Fearing that Jane would not pass the third year assessment, he entered her for a school near the family home in Nottingham. This school then wrote to White Lodge asking for a reference, thus alerting teachers that Jane's parents were contemplating sending her elsewhere. "During class, when Jane was having problems the teacher said, 'This is typical. Your parents aren't supporting you. They don't want you to carry

Goss's tribunal case she has written to parents to reassure them. "We all know that classical ballet is a tough and very physical activity and that its teaching is focused and demanding," she writes. "It has to be so. It is also a narrowing down process, unlike academic teaching, which is broadening. Such teaching therefore can sometimes be perceived as negative and intimidating. This is not, however, how my teachers teach..." She goes on to say that

children at White Lodge are treated as individuals, enabling them to fulfil their potential "as dancers and as people".

Not everyone in the industry agrees. Murray Kilgour, who now teaches at the Central Ballet School, but taught at White Lodge until 1988, four years after Dame Merle became director, is critical.

"In the West we've always had the attitude that students

are people first and dancers second. I don't think it's still generally should be more demanding — but less critical. "I'm not privy to what goes on at White Lodge, but from what I hear it's not a question of it being tough.

"Of course you must be demanding, but you don't abuse people verbally. You work them, you respect them, and they must learn to respect you."

"There's a way of being tough without reducing everyone to the condition of five-year-olds."

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# Trading barons for businessmen

**John Lloyd** on why Labour is turning away from the unions

New Labour's view of the trade unions is that they are not much of a threat — or where they are, they can be faced down, to the advantage of poll ratings. They cannot get a grip on their sliding memberships, continuing to lose out in the still-shrinking manufacturing companies, unable to recruit more than token numbers in the growing service and professional sectors.

Most insulting for the trade union leaders is that they are aware that new Labour sees them as unable or unwilling to pick up the challenge of restructuring. To new Labour, the barons remain baronial, insisting on limousines and vast offices from which they can no longer dispose of much.

The baronial period has ended in the labour movement; enlightened absolutism has taken its place. Labour no longer wants or needs partners in governance; it will get trade union members' votes in any case. It will fulfil more of a union agenda than the Conservatives and earn the millions put up by the unions to assist in election.

Any closer relationship has been blown by the events of the past two decades. The destruction of the last Labour Government by public sector strikes in 1978-79, and the quasi-insurrectionist mood which the miners' leadership attempted to whip up in 1984-85, rendered void any revival of the 1970s attempt — by both the Conservative and Labour Governments — to create a British corporatism.

That period is, in present political discourse, largely forgotten or demonised. The "Anglo-Saxon" way is now held to be anti-corporatist, individualist free market. But the corporatist instinct is not so easily banished. While the door of No 10 is closed to the union barons, it has been opened to the princes of the boardroom. New Labour, in dismissing the union movement as its partner in government, now seems set to offer the role to business.

The danger in this has been highlighted by the largest blot on Labour's early copybook, the matter of Lord Simon's shareholdings. The Minister for Competitiveness in Europe decided, midweek, to reverse his decision to retain £2 million worth of shares in an offshore trust; he said he had received information from BP that he no longer possessed sufficient insider information to make the sale improper. This may be the case, but it sounds like one of those things which has been got up to throw a bone into the jaws of the Opposition and the media.

Lord Simon, who had a high reputation at BP, was trouble in government from the start. He was originally destined for a European brief at the Foreign Office; but Robin Cook, then Shadow Foreign Secretary, had not been told of this, and when he was (by a newspaper), he protested angrily. Lord Simon was then shifted to the Department of Trade and Industry and a new portfolio created for him,

Here is the voice of the boardroom, anxious to put a stop to any loose talk of stakeholding, or diverse constituencies to which executives must be responsible — talk which Labour, in opposition, once encouraged, indeed talked itself. The TUC, reacting to Hampel, appealed to this receding memory: Brendan Barber, its deputy general secretary, said: "The Government needs to act if we are to tackle corporate excess and short-termism in industry."

Will it? Does it think short-termism is a government matter, or even that it exists as a problem? As for corporate excess — well, how should a cat be allowed to be?

New Labour cannot say: we do not care how fat the cat is, so long as he is inside our tent. That is too much like Old Labour. The principle is not changed just because the cat has.

The author is associate editor of the New Statesman.



# Africa's real epidemic

**Corruption is so widespread that African leaders no longer disappoint us; we no longer expect anything**

In 1955 the Government of Southern Rhodesia published *Your Servant and You*, a guide for settlers newly arrived from Britain. "Do not lose your temper with a native servant," it said. "His women are his inferiors and it is asking for trouble for a woman to scold a native loudly (especially in the presence of other natives) or, above all, to strike him. The law forbids you to give the African alcoholic liquors. He has his own national drink (kaffir beer) which he likes and is good for him, but sometimes he is misled into drinking shokan (a strange and deadly brew of evil ingredients) or into accepting European drinks to which he is not accustomed."

Incredible as it may seem to younger Times readers, the tenor of that advice did not fit the standards of the day, seem racist. It would have been scoffed at by many settlers as radical pap. When the self-governing British territory's Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, described his vision of a "partnership" between the white and black races — "the partnership of the rider and the horse" — few in Salisbury raised an eyebrow at the equestrian analogy. It was his use of "partnership" that surprised. Plainly, Sir Godfrey was a cautious liberal.

Surveying today the wreckage of peoples and governments across Africa, we should never indulge ourselves in false memory of a golden age, friendly and just, that never was. My family settled in Southern Rhodesia in the late 1950s and we were there during the rise of Ian Smith, and after his unilateral declaration of independence in 1965. My boyhood and adolescence left me with a hatred of prejudice, which I shall take to the grave. I learnt suspicion of the white-supremacist assumptions that lay at the core of European colonialism.

Colonialism, however, was in retreat. Ghana achieved independence in 1958, the year before we arrived, and Harold Macmillan's "wind of change" assiduously fanned from Washington, was soon to blow away a seemingly endless succession of British, French, Portuguese and Belgian administrations.

In much of the Western world these shifts were welcomed by thinking people. Even among settlers a liberal minority was optimistic. That minority included my family. We had heard the first of the new black leaders, Kwame Nkrumah, in Ghana: "The African, given the chance, will prove to the world he is capable of managing his own affairs." We believed him.

Forty years have passed. It is time to

ask whether that hope has been vindicated. Do me the courtesy of dwelling on this alone, without asking why or whom to blame, and certainly without supposing that the old order was defensible. Let us just consider this bare question: has Africa proved capable of managing its own affairs?

I suggest it has not. Modern Africa is a political, social and economic shambles. Its fate makes for wretched reading. Adail Stevenson once said the American public would do anything for Latin America, except read about it. We seem content to dispatch small dollops of aid to relieve manifest suffering in Africa, but would rather not dwell on the problem. Perhaps to know more would betray the futility of our offerings? So we sign the

cheque and think no

more about it.

How is Africa doing? Amnesty International is blunt. The refugee crisis in the African Great Lakes region is the world's most serious. A million and a quarter people scuttle between Burundi, the Congo, Rwanda, and Tanzania, attacked by armed gangs. In West Africa, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Nigeria stand accused of gross human rights abuses. Their neighbours behave little better: 41 African countries are detailed in Amnesty's 1997 annual report. In South Africa 500 people died in urban warfare in KwaZulu Natal last year.

For the numbers who have perished across the continent in the past half decade, no estimate more precise than between 500,000 and a million can be offered.

In a few countries the collapse has been steady. Kenya, now flying in for the final approach to disintegration, has taken more than three decades to lose altitude. Jomo Kenyatta, and after him Julius Nyerere who wrecked the Tanzanian economy, were lionised in the Western media. Even Kenneth Kaunda, whose Government in Zambia came to amount to little more than a standing joke with a High Commission in London and an airline, enjoyed saviour status for a while. The Government of his successor, Frederick Chiluba, has lurched into corruption.

With one tenth of the world's population, Africa now boasts half the world's refugees. Infrastructure is in such tatters that in many countries the question arises of whether the regime satisfies the basic criteria in international law for the existence of a state.

Domestic law enforcement is often

only a memory. Some governments have lost control by day, few retain control at night. Some are still able to

protect tourists, few are able to protect their own citizens. The continent now includes most of the most dangerous places in the world.

Apart from the former Belgian colonies, it is Portugal's old empire in which the collapse has been most striking. In 1975 Angola had a thriving economy. Now towns and cities have been blitzed, public works are shattered and huge areas are landmined. A traveller returning from Beira in Mozambique (where as a child I used to go on seaside holidays) told me things were now so desperate that the animals in the zoos had been killed or eaten, and people had made their homes in the cages. Anecdote, exaggeration, fact and myth tangle together in travellers' tales.

Only a handful of African countries operate the elementary system for the collection of tax and revenue that a state needs, to be a state. Nigerian Electrical Power Authority — NEPA — has become known as Never Electrical Power Again.

**Corruption has become an African epidemic. It is impossible to overstate the poisoning of human relations and the paralysing of initiative that corruption on the African scale brings. Sitting on a rickety bus last year in Taveta, a stony frontier post between Kenya and Tanzania, I found everybody with an official position — right down to the bus conductor — trying to bribe or blackmail everybody else. On the way to Voi, the driver paid off three police "checkpoints". The road itself, of course, was in ruins.**

Africa's decline has been to some degree hidden. This is partly because the West simply does not wish to know, and shuts its eyes. Liberals fall silent in embarrassment, reactionaries are contemptuous in their disregard. With the Cold War over, we have little strategic interest in the continent. In part, too, Africa's governments, though they have lost every other faculty of government, have maintained some ability to put on a show of effectiveness internationally. They attend meetings, maintain embassies, drive Mercedes-Benzes and dash aeroplane tails in their national colours. They are the painted shells of states.

"Liberation and decolonisation can no longer be equated," writes Ali Mazrui, Kenyan historian and Professor Emeritus at Cornell. Beyond that, I have no thought to add to my tale of political degradation. I shall turn next week to Africa's ruling economic fabric.

*Matthew Parris*

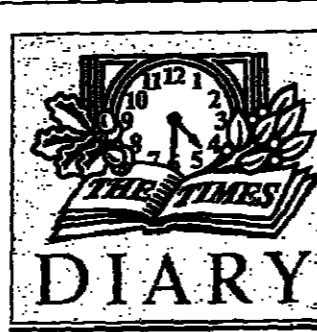
# Much ado

NOT since Lord Lambton greeted the firemen who had come to douse his flaming house stark naked and clutching his dogs, has Cettinale, Lambton's Tuscan villa, seen scenes to match those of Wednesday night. New Labour clearly has a lot to learn about summer fun in Tuscany.

The occasion was a party held by Ned and Catherine Durham, the son and daughter-in-law of Lambton, the former Tory MP and air minister. The couple were

staying with a group in a house on the Lambton estate close to Siena, but for the purposes of their party they were allowed to use Cettinale itself, built by Cardinal Chigi in the 17th century and over the past 20 years restored by Lambton.

Partying with the Durhams, however, is not about cheese on sticks and a weak vodka punch. Particularly not when you have a crowd including the likes of Orlando Campbell, the London club-owner, and a gaggle of bohemian



youth heady from sun and rose. As the party went on, couples were spotted ambling up to the miniature hermitage, chasing around the clock tower or retreating deep into the gardens from where rustling noises rose to challenge the cicadas. The atmosphere, in short, went Borgia.

"Ned and Catherine have been booted off the estate," says a friend of the couple. "They are going to have to find somewhere else to stay until their flight comes back on Monday."

It may not be so drastic. Lambton has a reputation for clemency.

## Lip stick

AIR-KISSING, right or wrong, is the debate in the corridors of Stor-mont at the moment because of the tendency of Mo Mowlam, the Northern Ireland Secretary, to greet her counterparts, however senior, with

a double-barrelled "mwah". From the look on the face of a recently air-kissed Irish Foreign Minister, you would be forgiven for thinking he had just seen Gerry Adams in orange sash and bowler.

There are two schools of thought on Dr Mowlam's mode of greeting. Her supporters say that it is a sign of her informality and a desire to have everyone relaxed.

Her detractors say it is infra dig and that it becomes harder to crack heads when you have just given everyone in the room two continental smackers. The Northern Ireland office declined to say whether Dr Mowlam had tried to kiss the Rev Ian Paisley, whom she was meeting yesterday.

On their recent visit to film Songs of Praise in Lourdes, the BBC crew amused themselves with a competition to find the most tasteless souvenir in town. Third prize went to a Mother Teresa ashtray, second to a roll of St Bernadette lavatory roll, while top of the pops was a St Bernadette flick knife.

## Paying up

WHILE his parents, Prince and Princess Michael of Kent, labour under their debts, Frederick Windsor has decided that he will be carrying on with his Gap year before going up to Magdalen College, Oxford, despite the fact that this will

mean he will have to pay tuition fees.

Windsor, who left Eton this year, will have to stump up £2,250 a year for his tuition, on top of his college bursaries.

Luckily, the boy looks like a self-starter. When his current job working for an upscale London catering company ends, he is off to France on the hunt for odd jobs.

## Valley girls

AT a recent concert at St David's Hall, Cardiff, female chorus members were requested not to wear scent. Rehearsals for the performance, which saw a joining of choral forces between Welsh and American singers, had been dogged by lady members trying to out-do each other with the vapouriser.

The choirmaster, David Lawrence, justified the ban to *Classical Music* magazine, saying that he had not imposed the ban, "the smell in the hall would have been overpowering".

## Wild one

JUST weeks after the death of Elize, his wife, P.W. Botha, the former President of South Africa, he has a new reason to reach into the after-shave cupboard. Botha, who is 81 and is known as The Great Crocodile, has been seen out with



"I'm afraid that you may have to go to university a year early instead."

Renee Naude, 50, who runs a guest-house in the Eastern Cape close to Botha's retirement home in a town called Wilderness. She is said to bear a close physical resemblance to the late Mrs Botha.

"At the moment, I am a lone some warrior," says Botha, when pressed on the matter of Miss Naude. "If I am to marry, I will be the first to announce it."

Miss Naude, it is reported, was taken by Botha the minute she saw how tidy his home was. A testament, she is said to have exclaimed, to the efficiency of his staff.

P.H.S.

# That's a hyphen, dash it

Derwent May

puzzles over punctuation

When I was a boy, I had a schoolfriend who was quite good at French, but had somehow never learned the French word for "comma". So when we had a dictation, he wrote out the word *virgule* every time, getting increasingly baffled by the meaning of the whole piece (he told me later that he thought it must have something to do with Latin). He made matters worse by asking the master innocently at the end of the *dicte*, "Sir, does French have no punctuation?"

I was reminded of this the other day when I looked at a printout on a computer. The printer cannot reproduce a dash — a punctuation mark I use frequently — and instead produces the following mysterious-looking sign [EM]. My printouts are sprinkled with this intrusive substitute, just as my friend's were with *commas*. The explanation is that this curious sign represents a dash the length of an em, a traditional printer's measure based on the width of a letter "m" in the old lead-type days.

Some of the other mysteries of punctuation are described in a new *Penguin Guide to Punctuation* by R.L. Trask (£6.99). Mr Trask considers some of the problems of punctuating with modern technology — dashes, for instance, are always difficult, and on word-processors that cannot produce them at all, he recommends using a double hyphen. But the main point that emerges from his book is that old, classic forms of English punctuation are just as sound as they have ever been. He demonstrates again and again that if commas and colons and apostrophes are used correctly, they are an invaluable aid to clarity.

Some of the errors he picks out are ones that have been annoying me lately. One is the tendency to put inverted commas around words just for emphasis, which you often see on advertisements outside shops. He gives a good example of this: We Sell "Traditional Pub Food". This has exactly the opposite effect to what was intended, because quote marks like this are properly used to indicate that something is not what it seems. The pub, says Trask, "is unwittingly suggesting it is serving up microwaved sludge". Another misuse that causes mirth is the placing of hyphens. He cites "antiscalping-campaigners" or "our postcold-war world". Who are these campaigners who kill antiseals? he asks. "What is a war world, and what is special about a postcold one?"

I have noticed two deplorable tendencies recently. One is the abandonment of the comma before the nouns in "2,000". No doubt in the days when it came in, thousands of anything — pounds, people, cows — were not often encountered by many people, and perhaps that comma before the three nouns was more like a gasp of astonishment. Nevertheless, it is still practically helpful when you write "3,000,000" or, even more, if you write "3,000,000,000". It should be kept in good use when writing out thousands.

I also dislike the way that the American use of a capital letter after a colon is creeping in as in "President Clinton is foolish". He laughs too much. Either the last four words explain why the President must be considered foolish, in which case they are an integral part of the sentence, and the capital "H" is misleading, or his laughing tendency is something additional to his being foolish.

Mr Trask delivers proper blisks against very common errors such as "The bull lowered its head", but he does not perhaps allow enough for the possibilities of original punctuation. Mr P.N. Furbank, the biographer of E.M. Forster, tells me he likes to put a dash sometimes before the last sentence of a paragraph, indicating that this is a new reflection prompted by what has gone before, but one he does not particularly want to expand here. He finds that editors usually cut it out.

The great original punctuation was James Joyce, and he is at the centre of a tremendous controversy at the moment. A new "Reader's Edition" of *Ulysses* has just come out (Picador, £20), in which the editor, Denis Rose, has changed some punctuation to make it easier to read. Mr Rose is under fierce attack from Joyce's grandson, who calls it "The Rape of Ulysses".

Joyce's main innovation was actually to cut out the punctuation in order to convey the impression of thoughts and feelings slipping and gliding into one another in a person's mind. Mr Rose has put a lot of it back. For instance, when Leopold Bloom is ruminating on aristocratic women, he thinks "Lady this. Powdered bosom pearls. The elite". Mr Rose wants "Powdered, bosom, pearls". But surely Joyce wanted the sensibility of the hostess and the pearls running into each other? Mr Rose's approach seems like taking the spices out of a curry and asking us to eat them separately.

But commas in other places are vitally necessary. I saw in a paper the other day that a record had "sold two million copies more than any other single release that year". There should have been a comma after "copies". It makes a difference.

Philip Howard is away.

DAY AUGUST 8 1997  
That's a hyphen, dash it  
Derwent May puzzles over punctuation

THE TIMES FRIDAY AUGUST 8 1997



## BACK TO BOSNIA

Another American mission to pluck victory from defeat

Richard Holbrooke is back in the Balkans this week. Action by the man who bullied into being the Dayton accord is acutely needed. This was never a deal based on mutual trust. From the moment it was signed in November 1995, it was clear that the continued, persistent involvement of the United States at the highest level would be required if it was not to unravel. Instead, American pressure has until recently been applied somewhat sporadically and its leverage — which far outweighs any that Europeans can bring to bear — has been diminished by the perception that its main concern is to secure its own exit from the troubled Bosnian scene.

Dayton was a piecemeal salvage operation. Mr Holbrooke knows its flaws as intimately as he does; the characters with whom he is again dealing this week. He also understands its strength, which is that it dovetails the Nato-led military peace enforcement operation with detailed plans for common central government institutions, coexistence of Serb, Croat and Muslim within the two autonomous republics, the return of those displaced by war and — equally crucially — freedom of movement for all Bosnians within the loose confederation. Dayton's component parts stand or fall together; if the non-military side of the equation collapses, so too, when the international force departs, will the precarious peace.

That is the present danger. From the joint presidency down to a common currency, passport and telephone networks, none of the joint institutions devised by Dayton is working and many are not even in the process of being set up. Refugees of all three communities have been set upon when they tried to go home. Such freedom of movement as exists is mostly exploited by illegal armed gangs and paramilitary units. The mainly Croat-Muslim federation is dysfunctional. Republic Srpska, where President Plavšić is locked in a struggle for power against the theoretically ousted Radovan Karadžić, ignores Dayton and acts as an independent state. Suspected war criminals indicted by the international tribunal at The Hague are not only at liberty but run towns, villages and police forces.

## THIS FAR AND NO FURTHER

An unnecessary rate increase must not be repeated

The Bank of England has taken a risk it considers calculated with a fourth quarter point interest rate rise in succession. It has attempted to dilute the consequences with a declaration that this 7 per cent rate is consistent with the Government's inflation target. Whether it is compatible with the needs of manufacturing industry — still suffering from sterling's strength — is another question. It may well be that the pound's power is, as the Monetary Policy Committee note, mostly due to factors beyond direct influence. However, the Bank has chosen not to exercise what effect it might have had on the exchange rate.

The Bank continues to believe that the present level of consumer spending is incompatible with low inflation. It has decided to take a rather narrow approach in its analysis of the economy. Much of the current consumer boom has been driven by windfalls from building societies and insurance companies. These are one-off acts not necessarily part of a broader picture. What proportion has been spent rather than saved is still a matter of contention. The assumption that purchases of durable products — an exceptionally competitive market — will put pressure on prices remains a theory awaiting evidence in practice.

There is, of course, much more to Gross Domestic Product than windfalls and washing machines. That has not been readily apparent in recent interest rate decisions. This week's statistics showed that manufacturing output slipped back in the second quarter. That is to be expected as it has been fifteen years since British firms were less price competitive compared with their continental rivals. The sterling effect has not yet been fully felt on export figures. That moment will arrive soon enough along with the inevitable impact on employment.

## WHITHER THE WEATHER

The climate is better fickle than forecastable

Since Joseph told Pharaoh that seven fat years would be succeeded by seven lean mankind has yearned for reliable long-range weather forecasts. With the news this week that the projectors of the Oxford University planetary physics department believe we may be able to make forecasts four years into the future it will be possible to decide, months in advance, when we need our multi-coloured raincoats.

Nothing, however, in this world is absolutely predictable. The notion that the British weather can be guessed four hours hence let alone four years seems, like two dry days in August, just too fantastic to be true. Yet our Environment Correspondent reports today that weather-watchers have already established trends in the record books. Throughout the Nineties the world has been getting steadily warmer and this year is likely to be the world's warmest since Mr Fahrenheit first inspected the mercury.

Far, however, from being thankful for their share of global warming, Britons may be tempted to believe they have seldom endured days simultaneously so fair and

foul. The remorseless rise in recorded temperatures has not been matched by any consistency in conditions on the ground. The muggy rankness of the metropolis, with stormclouds succeeding sunshine in a matter of minutes and both barometer and thermometer stretched, only exhausts the office toiler. His country cousin is in an even unhipper state. The Sun, when he deigns to appear, beats down on flooded meadows and fields flattened by rain only weeks before the combine was due to level them. The summer weather has proved more fickle than a focus group.

It is, however, ultimately for the best. It is the capriciousness of the British climate, rather than its temperateness, which has helped form the national character. Britain's rich literary heritage and native ploughmen are products of a people who, metaphorically, have their feet in galaxies and their head in a hawky. Never knowing what the weather will be makes the British a nation of gifted improvisers, in conversation and action. Changeable is more than a meteorologists' warning, it is a badge of native pride.

Yours faithfully,  
M. A. GIRLING,  
Oakthorpe,  
Charlton Drive, Charlton Kings,  
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.  
August 4.

## Cricket and manners

From Mr M. A. Girling

Sir, In the many school cricket matches of all ages that I have watched in the past few years (letters, August 4), the following traits have become more and more common: continual clapping from the fielding side for the majority of balls bowled, however good or bad they may be appeals from all parts of the field for lbw decisions; frantic congratulations after every wicket taken; talking ("sledging") by some members of the fielding side to current batsmen.

Whatever reason one may seek to account for these unpleasant traits, there are two categories of persons on whose shoulders the blame for these should firmly rest: national and county teams for promoting them; cricket masters for not stopping them.

Yours faithfully,  
M. A. GIRLING,  
Oakthorpe,  
Charlton Drive, Charlton Kings,  
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.  
August 4.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 0171-782 5000

### Croatian attitude to refugees' safety

From Mr M. A. Ward

Sir, Two years ago the Croatian Army launched an offensive which culminated in the expulsion of that country's entire Serb minority from their native Krajina, during which many were killed. It later emerged that the Pentagon played a substantial role in equipping and training the Croats, and I have no doubt that Germany and Britain played their part too.

Doubtless the containment of the Bosnian Serbs was necessary to end the military imbalance that existed in Bosnia at the time. In the light of the 1996 Dayton peace accord, however, it is intolerable that the Croatian Serbs are still denied the freedom to resettle.

Television footage, shown by the BBC earlier this week, of returning Muslims being expelled once again by Croatian mobs, testifies to Zagreb's unwillingness to guarantee the safety of returning refugees, whether Muslim or Serb.

Today you report that Presidents Tuđman and Izetbegović, meeting in Split yesterday to co-ordinate their position on the return of Bosnian refugees, "promised further co-operation on the peace plan". Past experience shows that such discussions rarely translate into action.

Now we in Britain have a Government which has promised much in the way of a new and ethical foreign policy. It has the opportunity to right an earlier, if necessary, wrong. It should insist that the Croatian Government accept its peacekeeping responsibility and take a lead in allowing its displaced minorities home.

Yours faithfully,  
M. A. WARD  
(Assistant to the Chief of Staff,  
Community Monitor  
Mission in former Yugoslavia, 1992),  
2 White Friars, Chester, Cheshire.  
August 7.

### Work experience

From Mr Robin Spon-Smith

Sir, It is a shame that Miss Henrietta Lacey (letter, July 31) did not enjoy her work experience in Chambers (not incidentally, the set of which I am a member). But if she understood that the object was that she should learn about the work of barristers I suspect that she was mistaken. More likely the purpose was for her to find out something about the work of barristers' clerks, and the duties of a junior clerk do include running messages and making tea.

I expect Miss Lacey would also have had the opportunity of observing the work of the senior clerks, but she can hardly be surprised if she was not asked to undertake such tasks as booking in briefs and negotiating fees with solicitors.

If Miss Lacey still wants to find out something about barristers' work she can apply, when she is a little older, for a "mini pupillage". On the other hand, she may care to reflect upon the fact that the legal profession is grossly overcrowded, and to concentrate on magazine publishing, her other work experience.

Yours truly,  
ROBIN SPON-SMITH,  
1 Mitre Court Buildings,  
Temple, EC4.  
sponsmith@compuserve.com  
August 1.

### From the Chairman of the Institute of Barristers' Clerks

Sir, I wonder if Miss Lacey's school made it clear that she wanted to observe the work of the barristers in Chambers rather than the administration, or indeed both.

Whilst no one would condone the misuse of work-experience students, ordinary tasks such as message-taking are a regular feature of most offices. Even the larger sets of Chambers are relatively small organisations. Being part of a small, close-knit team such as that to be found in a typical clerk's room, can, and does, provide a very worthwhile placement if the student is prepared to "muck in".

Yours faithfully,  
S. GRAHAM,  
Chairman,  
Institute of Barristers' Clerks,  
4a Essex Court, Temple, EC4.  
August 6.

### Cricket and manners

From Mr M. A. Girling

Sir, In the many school cricket matches of all ages that I have watched in the past few years (letters, August 4), the following traits have become more and more common: continual clapping from the fielding side for the majority of balls bowled, however good or bad they may be appeals from all parts of the field for lbw decisions; frantic congratulations after every wicket taken; talking ("sledging") by some members of the fielding side to current batsmen.

Whatever reason one may seek to account for these unpleasant traits, there are two categories of persons on whose shoulders the blame for these should firmly rest: national and county teams for promoting them; cricket masters for not stopping them.

Yours faithfully,  
M. A. GIRLING,  
Oakthorpe,  
Charlton Drive, Charlton Kings,  
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.  
August 4.

### Head lice and return of the nit nurse

From Dr Honor Merriman

Sir, I am grateful to you for publishing the article on head lice by Denis MacShane MP, and Dr Thomas Statford (Weekend Review, August 2). The problem is widespread and needs a consistent approach.

Because pesticides have been used inconsistently, many now seem to be relatively ineffective. Oxfordshire Health Authority has now proposed bug-busting, which entails wet-combing with a fine-toothed comb to remove eggs and lice. It is only if infested that one uses chemicals to kill both.

Head lice are transmitted by head-to-head contact, with one louse visiting several heads in one day. This may account for the outbreak in the now-packed Labour benches at Westminster.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT T. DAWSON  
(General practitioner),  
Adderstone House, Dene Road,  
Rowlands Gill, Tyne and Wear.  
August 3.

### From Mrs Russell Osborn

Sir, Much as I hate the label, I am glad that Frank Dobson, the Health Secretary, has called for the return of the "nit nurse".

The reintroduction of the school nurse to inspect heads seems a waste of scant public money. Lice cannot be reliably detected on dry hair — the nurse's main role may be to stimulate mothers who may otherwise not believe that their child could be infected.

Today you report that Presidents Tuđman and Izetbegović, meeting in Split yesterday to co-ordinate their position on the return of Bosnian refugees,

"promised further co-operation on the peace plan". Past experience shows that such discussions rarely translate into action.

Now we in Britain have a Government which has promised much in the way of a new and ethical foreign policy. It has the opportunity to right an earlier, if necessary, wrong. It should insist that the Croatian Government accept its peacekeeping responsibility and take a lead in allowing its displaced minorities home.

Yours faithfully,  
RACHEL OSBORN (school nurse),  
85 High Street,  
Hinxton, Saffron Walden, Essex.  
russell.osborn@aw1.co.uk  
August 3.

### NHS management

From Mr Michael Jack, MP  
for Fylde (Conservative)

Sir, No one would disagree with the idea that co-operation between managers of different NHS trusts should be the watchword for the NHS as it prepares to deal with expected winter pressures. But your report ("NHS chiefs told to co-operate or get out" (later editions, August 1), also exposes Labour's new way of running the NHS, namely management by threat.

This first outing of the new policy raises other serious questions. For example, how will managers know if they have not co-operated enough? Ministerial policy briefings to the press are no substitute for telling managers directly the criteria by which they will be judged.

Will managers have any rights to challenge ministerial judgments under the new regime? Will it be just the chief executive of the trust who will carry the can for failure by having his accounting officer status removed, or

will all the executive directors be at risk? And what will happen if it turns out that the uncooperative partner in this debate is the social services director of a Labour-controlled local authority?

The policy also seems to ignore the fact that even the most co-operatively minded trust manager will have a struggle to deliver if the local health authority has been in some way defendant with its service purchasing arrangements.

This new approach may well have wider implications. It already shows a distrust by ministers of the abilities of the NHS trust to deliver agreed policies without the need for central intervention.

It is also clear that NHS management in future will owe more to the beating of the ministerial stick than the spirit of co-operation.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL JACK  
(Opposition spokesman on health),  
House of Commons.  
August 1.

### Articulate MP

From Mr Norman Baker, AIP  
for Lewes (Liberal Democrat)

Sir, I am becoming a little worried that your excellent commentator, Matthew Parris, seems to be developing something of an obsession about me and my work in the House of Commons.

He was at it again in his Political Sketch on August 1, returning to his favourite subject of the Plant Varieties Bill. It is hardly surprising that I contributed at length to this, as I was leading for the Lib Dems on what is actually an important and far-reaching Bill. My role as Lib Dem environmental spokesman also accounts for many of my parliamentary questions. I promise him the substance of the answers is in many cases much more interesting than the crude numbers he finds so bewitching.

His complaint appears to be that I am too active, certainly an unusual charge to level at an MP. I am working on the basis that my electors expect me to be full-time and raising in Parliament the issues they raise with me. Is that so extraordinary?

Can I thank Mr Parris for his kind wishes for a relaxing holiday. I shall be off all August.

Yours sincerely,  
PHILLIP SYCAMORE.  
President,  
Law Society of England and Wales,  
113 Chancery Lane, WC2.  
August 1.

### Anti-hunting Bill

From Mr E. Williams

Sir, It was indeed ironic that Peter Riddell's discussion on the need for parliamentary reform (July 30) to prevent the horrors of inadequately drafted and hastily considered Bills should appear on the same page as a report on the bizarre suggestions by Labour MP, Mr Michael Foster, about the possible nature of his Private Member's anti-hunting Bill (see also letter, August 5).

This, we were assured, may after consultation allow farmers to hunt and kill rabbits with their dogs, but apparently not hares; permit dog walkers' pets to attack foxes by mistake and packs of hounds to chase foxes, but only if people took pot shots at the fleeing fox. On the other hand, it might not.

Faced with such vacuity it is a matter of considerable satisfaction that new Labour appears to prefer to use its time reforming Parliament rather than giving active support to such nonsense.

Yours faithfully,  
EDWARD WILLIAMS.  
11 Lower Down,  
Lydbury, Shropshire.  
July 31.

Letters that are intended for publication should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — 0171-782 5046. e-mail to: letters@the-times.co.uk

### Play within a play

From Mr I. M. Morfett

Sir, The problem with *The Archers* production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (letter, August 5) is that it is just too good. Even at the rehearsal stage it sounds like a production from the Royal Shakespeare Company at its best. Does this imply that the good people of Ambridge are all superlative players, or that the actors who play them just can't act?

Yours truly,  
IAN MORFETT.  
14 Sollershot West,  
Letchworth, Hertfordshire.  
August 6.

### Bowing to fashion in the concert hall

From Mr Piers Ricketts

Sir, In his irritation at the applause accorded to as many as five or six individual members at the end of an orchestral concert, Mr Brian Lockett (letter, July 31) perhaps fails to recognise the contribution which these players make to an orchestra's sound.

While orchestral playing is indeed a collective activity, there are parts which have to be prepared by the players with as much care as a full solo performance.

When he founded the Philharmonia Orchestra just after the Second World War, Walter Legge recognised the importance of individual player's contributions by recruiting "star" players such as Dennis Brain to lead the sections. Recently, the London Symphony Orchestra spent some of its sponsorship money on hiring established soloists to give a different dimension to its sound.

Given that a fine orchestral performance requires both individual and collective virtuosity, it seems entirely appropriate to applaud individual players or sections when their parts call for outstanding playing.

Having spent ten years as a concert pianist, I can vouch that musicians do not mind such attention: audiences do not seem to have a problem with it either.

Yours faithfully,  
PIERS RICKETTS.  
3 Mulberry Lodge,  
12 Edith Grove, SW10.  
August 1.

### From Mr Robert E. Macdonald

Sir, Mr Lockett expresses his increasing irritation at conductors' and performers' antics at the end of a concert.



## COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
August 7: The Queen this afternoon travelled to Portsmouth and, having been received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant of Hampshire (Mrs Christopher Fagan) and the Lord Mayor of Portsmouth (Councillor Anthony Golds), embarked on *HMY Britannia* and, escorted by *HMS Campbeltown* (Captain Alan Massey RN), sailed for Scapa.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron, Outward Bound Trust, today visited the Outward Bound Centre, Ulverston, Cumbria.

Sir Michael Marshall (Deputy Lieutenant of West Sussex) was present at Gatwick Airport, London, this afternoon upon the arrival of the Governor-General of Jamaica and, escorted by *HMS Campbeltown* (Captain Alan Massey RN), sailed for Scapa.

### Birthdays today

Princess Beatrice of York is nine years old today.  
Professor Sir Jack Baldwin, FRS, chemist, 59; Mr Keith Barron, actor, 59; Mr Dennis Canavan, MP, 55; Lord Chapple, 76; Viscount Combermere, 68; the Earl of Donoughmore, 70; Lord Hayhoe, 72; Mr Dustin Hoffman, actor, 60; Lieutenant-General Sir David House, 75; Professor Sir Laurence Hunter, chairman, Police Negotiating Board, 63; Mr P.H. Lapping, Headmaster, Sherborne School, Dorset, 56; Mr Nigel Mansell, racing driver, 44; Sir Alan Muir Wood, FRS, civil engineer, 76; Sir Patrick Neill, QC, former Vice-Chancellor, Oxford University, 71; Professor Sir Roger Penrose, FRS, mathematician, 66; Mr Stephen Smith, Headmaster, Bedford Modern School, 49; Miss Barbara Sonnentag, fashion designer, 35; Sir Neil Thorne, former MP, 65; Mr Bill Wiggleworth, former deputy director-general, Ofcom, 60; Sir John Wood, former High Court judge, 75.

### Company of Tylers and Bricklayers

Mr B.G. Holiday, Master of the Company of Tylers and Bricklayers, at Insurers' Hall yesterday presented the 1997 E & R Fuller Prize for the encouragement of good craftsmanship to Mr Gary Newson of East Berkshire College. The prize is awarded annually to the winner of the Guild of Bricklayers South Eastern region Apprentices Competition.

### Retirement

Lord Justice McCowan will retire as a Lord Justice of Appeal on September 30.

### University news

**Oxford**  
The Senior Mathematical Prize and John University Prize for 1997 have been awarded to Ranko Slobodan Lazic, Merton College.

**Jesus College**  
Election to Honorary Fellowships:  
Professor David Ellis Evans, FBA; Professor Raymond Hinde, FRS; Sir David Anthony Poole, QC; Lord Skidelsky.

**Cambridge**  
King's College  
Elected into a professorial fellowship from September 24, 1997 for one year:

Eduardo Balreira Vileiro de Castro MA (Rio de Janeiro); PhD (Rio de Janeiro); Simon Bolivar Professor for 1997-98.

### Wax Chandlers' Company

The following have been installed officers of the Wax Chandlers' Company for the ensuing year:

Master, Mr Michael Harvey; Upper Warden, Lieutenant Commander Nicholas Bailey; Renter Warden, Mr Brian E.A. Reynolds.

### College of Law Legal Practice Course

Results 1997  
The College of Law unfortunately omitted the following names from their results published last Wednesday:

**Guildford**  
Scurlock E.L.

**Part-time Course 1995-97**  
Wife S; Brundle A.R.  
London

**Gregory A Lo**

**York**  
Beresford N J.; Binks D J;  
Kelly M B.; Traynor M;  
Teasdale S T.; Thorby J F;  
Key: Distinction; Commendation



The State Dining Room at Buckingham Palace — one of the magnificent rooms that will be open to the public

## Buckingham Palace opens today for the summer

**WARDENS** try on their new uniforms at Buckingham Palace ready for the public opening of the State Rooms today. From left, Dorothy Barlow, Dean Cooke, Candida Jackson and James Ing. The summer opening of the palace, the Queen's official residence in London, continues until October 5. More than 1.6 million people have visited the State Rooms since they were first opened to the public in 1993, and £19.8 million has been raised towards the costs of restoring the fire-damaged areas of Windsor Castle.



SMITH SCHUTTER

## How Roman trade links reached Indonesia

BY NORMAN HAMMOND, ARCHAEOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

ANCIENT trade links reaching from Rome to Indonesia, more than a quarter of the way round the globe, have been documented by finds in Bali. Pottery and spices were exchanged, probably through middlemen in southern India.

The pottery is black-slipped and stamped with a bird motif, probably following a Classical prototype; the vessels may have been made at Arikamedu on the southeast coast of India, a trading port with Roman contacts that was excavated by Sir Mortimer Wheeler in the 1940s.

They were found at Sembiran in Bali by Mr I.W. Ardika of the local Udayana University, and form "the largest assemblage ever found outside the Indian subcontinent", according to Professor Peter Bellwood, writing in *Archaeology*. "This Indian trade pottery heralded a millennium of cultural contact that gave rise to the temples

The 11th Earl of Portland, of Dolton, North Devon, left estate valued at £233,284 net.

Sir Thomas Stafford Bayley, of Eastleach, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, left estate valued at £15,640 net.

Sir John Montague Snow, of London SW1, left estate valued at £14,353 net.

Lady Steel, of London SW1, left estate valued at £67,041 net.

Beryl Mavis Gordon-Smith, of London SW7, left estate valued at £1,300 net.

She left £55,000 to the British Heart Foundation, PDSA, RSPCA and Friends of Moorfields Eye Hospital.

John Francis Gresham, of North Dalton, Driffield, East Yorkshire, left estate valued at £1,471,572 net.

She left £3,000 to the Combined Parishes within Goathland and to Thirsk Town Council and Burial Ground Fund.

Nancy Lea, of Hale, Cheshire, left estate valued at £1,023,912 net.

Lilian Elise Mawer, of Killington, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, left estate valued at £1,714,292 net.

She left £3,000 to the Combined Parishes within Goathland and to Thirsk Town Council and Burial Ground Fund.

David Brian Nebbett, of Ewell, Surrey, left estate valued at £1,04,789 net.

Rosalind Hilda Parkes, of Rosedale, North Yorkshire, left estate valued at £1,460,709 net.

She left £4,000 to the Parke Foundation, £5,000 each to Leonard Cheshire Foundation, RNIB, Parkinson's Disease Society, Royal Marsden Hospital Fund, and Circles Friends Association.

Theodore Hoscoson-Brown, of Clifton, Bristol, left estate valued at £1,016,599 net.

He left £10,000 each to Cancer Research Campaign, Bristol Police Benevolent Fund, Bristol Home for Lost and Stray Cats and Dogs, Distressed Gentlefolk Aid, Old People's Welfare Council, Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, London, and the National Orthopaedic Hospital, Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, the Royal Freedom Association Ltd, and Conservative Central Office.

She also left £1,000 to the Royal Development Trust, Royal Star and Garter Homes, and the Monks Club.

Emmanuel College, Cambridge, £10,000 to the Economic League, £10,000 to the Conservative Association, £10,000 to Animal Shelter, St Stephen's Church, Bristol, and £10,000 to the Royal Cancer Research Fund, Bristol Police Benevolent Fund, Distressed Gentlefolk Aid, Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, London, and the Economic League.

William Douglas Charles Johnson, of Walshaw le Wilows, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, left estate valued at £1,067,258 net.

Peggy Leighton Law, of Upper Froyle, Alton, Hampshire, left estate valued at £1,102,199 net.

David Michael Robinson, of Pakenham, Bury St Edmunds, left estate valued at £4,011,977 net.

Dorothy May Roche, of Charlton, Surrey, left estate valued at £1,588,893 net.

Barbara Constance Sharp, of Tranmere Park, Cheshire, left estate valued at £1,235,532 net.

She left £1,000 each to Friends of the Holy Trinity Church, Michigan, York York College for Girls, Leeds University Textile Department, Janet Mary Sprinks, of Worplestone, Guildford, Surrey, left estate valued at £1,639,396 net.

Brian Anthony Taylor, of Burrough Green, Newmarket, Suffolk, left estate valued at £1,003,785 net.

### Latest wills

Thomas Laity, of Newquay, Cornwall, left estate valued at £32,315 net.

He left £3,000 to Imperial Cancer Research Fund, £1,000 to Cornwall Body Scanner Appeal.

Nancy Lea, of Hale, Cheshire, left estate valued at £1,023,912 net.

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THE TIMES FRIDAY AUGUST 8 1997

## Forthcoming marriages

Lieutenant K.D. Bostick, USN, and Miss S.J. Petro Weatherley. The engagement is announced between Kevin, son of Mr K. Bostick and Mrs P. Bostick, Eugene, Oregon, USA, and Sarah Jane, daughter of Wing Commander R.D. Weatherley, retd, and Mrs Weatherley, of Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Mr R.G. Hindley and Dr F.A. Ross. The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Dr and Mrs Alan Hindley, of Cottenham, East Yorkshire, and Felicity, daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Ross, of Sevenoaks, Kent.

Mr A.R. McNaught and Miss S.E. King. The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs John McNaught, of Bishop Sutton, Bristol, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs Bernard King, of Caudwell, Fareham.

Mr J.C. Rice and Dr K.L.M. Raymakers. The engagement is announced between John Rice, of Camberley, Surrey, and Katherine, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Roland Raymakers, of Knighton, Leicestershire.

Mr J.A. Topping and Dr J.A. Topping. The engagement is announced between Jeremy, elder son of Professor and Mrs Philip Sherman, of Wembley Park, Middlesex, and Jacqueline, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Alan Topping, of Totteridge, London.

Mr A.N. Staley and Miss M.A. Slawson. The engagement is announced between Adrian Neil, son of the late Mr Stuart Staley and of Mrs Annette Staley, of Elstree Court, Gloucestershire, and Melanie Anne, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Slawson, of Hill House, Claines, Worcestershire.

Mr P. Stewart and Miss A. Bharucha. The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of Dr and Mrs A.T.Q. Stewart, of Belgrave, and Anita, elder daughter of Dr H. and Dr C. Bharucha, of Lisburn, Northern Ireland.

Mr P.R. Tomesci and Dr E.J. Davies. The engagement is announced between Paolo, elder son of Mrs Maria-Victoria Tonucci and the late Mr Odo Tonucci, of Finchley, London, and Helen, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Davies, of Brighton, East Sussex.

Mr J.D. Brackridge and Mrs D. Colker. The marriage has taken place quietly in London, of Dr Denis Brackridge, of Boston, Lincolnshire, to Mrs Margaret Colker, nee Ewart, of Colchester, Essex, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas Colker. Mgr Joseph Harris officiated.

Mr I.V. de Wesselow and Mrs L. Ewart. The marriage took place on August 7, 1997, at All Saints Church, Fulham, of Mr Ian (Van) de Wesselow and Mrs Lene Ewart.

The university has won research funding of more than £1 million from a wide range of sources, including the Department of Economic Development's Industrial Research and Technology Unit, industry, charities and the European Union.

The funding is for studies in the university's Faculties of Agriculture and Food Science, Economics and Social Services, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine and Science. The Northern Ireland Cancer Registry at Queen's have also benefited, as has the university's environmental research initiative, the QUESTOR Centre. Grants were also

awarded to the University Institute of Irish Studies, Health and Health Care Research Unit and Institute of Criminology and Criminal Justice.

Honorary titles conferred: Professor Emeritus Dr Sidney Lowry, Professor of Oncology, 1974-93; and Dr Ian A. Allen, Professor of Neuropathology, 1979-97.

Honorary Professor, School of Geosciences: Dr Robert Bazzley, Director of the Geological Survey of Northern Ireland.

Honorary Reader, Schools of Biology and Biochemistry and Clinical Medicine: Dr Derek Middleton, Director of the Tissue Typing Laboratory, Belfast City Hospital.

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IN MEMORIAM — WAR

OBITUARIES

Clarence M. Kelley,  
Director of the Federal  
Bureau of Investigation  
(FBI), 1973-77, died on  
August 5 aged 85. He was  
born on October 24, 1911.

**A**ppointed at a sensitive time in the FBI's history, after the death of its founding Director J. Edgar Hoover, and the resignation in disgrace of the acting director Patrick Gray for his involvement in the Watergate cover-up, Clarence M. Kelley was only the second permanent Director of the Bureau. During his term of office, he sought to restore the FBI's reputation for integrity, deflecting the brickbats of its ideological enemies, and introducing several measures of modernisation, although he found it hard to shake off the influence of former Hoover lieutenants who stood foursquare against innovation.

The son of an electrical worker, Clarence Marion Kelley was born and brought up in Kansas City, Missouri. He took a degree from the University of Kansas in 1936 and then a further degree from the University of Kansas City Law School in 1940. The commencement address at his graduation was given by the individual in charge of the Kansas City FBI office, it inspired Kelley to join the Bureau a few months later.

Over the next two decades he saw service in ten cities around the country, with a break during the Second World War, when he served in the US Navy (1943-46), and a brief period of attachment to the FBI Academy at Quantico, Virginia. In the late 1950s, he found himself in charge, consecutively, of the FBI offices in Birmingham, Alabama, and Memphis, Tennessee, at the height of disturbances over civil rights, but in accordance with the attitude of J. Edgar Hoover, he remained detached from these matters.

In 1961 he left the Bureau to take up the post of police chief

in his home town of Kansas City, where his predecessor and four senior departmental officers had been indicted on corruption charges. Kelley's strict ethical code was brought to bear on the department with gratifying results. He dismissed officers whom he deemed untrustworthy and recast the department in his own image. "I cannot abide a thief," he told a class of recruits in 1968. "I cannot abide a liar. These are the errors of the heart which go to the centre of a man's character."

Corruption, however, was not the only threat faced by the Kansas City police department. A city where the population was 20 per cent black in 1968, yet where black police officers made up a mere 5 per cent of the force, was inviting trouble. Kelley needed to balance the anxieties of the black minority against the morale of his low-paid and bigoted white officers, but his lack of sensitivity in this area provoked a crisis when, on the day of Martin Luther King's funeral in April 1968, a crowd of protesters, principally school children, was brutally dispersed by tear gas and balaclaved police as if it posed a threat to public order. This led to real riots, in the course of which six unarmed black men were shot dead.

At first, Kelley refused to apologise for the decisions which had led to this tragedy, and none of the officers involved was disciplined for over-reacting. However, Kelley realised that he needed to improve relations with the black community and to that end he appointed community workers in each precinct and launched a recruitment drive, so that by 1973 there were 100 blacks in the 1,300-strong force.

In other areas, Kelley's tenure was more successful. Under his direction, Kansas City became the first city in the United States to introduce round-the-clock helicopter patrols in 1968. He had advocated

computerisation of police records in 1966, and in 1968 a municipal bond issue raised the funds which made this possible. Federal funding enabled outlying towns to subscribe to this computerised service, which was called the Automated Law Enforcement Response Team, or Alert. Initially, the scope of Alert was considered too sweeping, and various civil rights groups

lobbied successfully for restrictions. Yet Alert proved a valuable tool, able to track aliases and call up categories of offender.

The Kansas City police force was increased by 400, it was better equipped, its levels of pay were increased, and its procedures were relaxed to permit greater discussion about methods between officers and patrolmen. As a result, the crime rate dropped by 24 per cent between 1969 and 1972.

Kelley's achievements were recognised in 1972 when he was chosen as chairman of a five-man security advisory board for both the Democratic and Republican national conventions. In 1973, he was nominated by President Nixon ahead of 26 other candidates as Director of the FBI.

Kelley assured the Senators considering his nomination that he would defer to Congress rather than the White House and that he would consider submitting an itemised budget — which would have been an unthinkable imposition in the eyes of Hoover.

As a former Bureau man, he was received with enthusiasm by FBI agents, but he was quick to recognise that the organisation was creaky from neglect in certain key areas. One of these was the area of management skills, particularly relations with increasingly powerful media. Kelley appointed a former associate, John Coleman, who had run the police training academy in Missouri, to oversee management training, and otherwise he decided to allow field agents greater autonomy than they had enjoyed under the autocratic Hoover.

Much of the past had been preserved in aspic at Hoover's insistence. With the exception of electronic surveillance, for instance, the FBI had been shielded from technological developments in the field of information-gathering — a consequence of Hoover's fetishistic attachment to an old-fashioned filing system.

Although he had pioneered computerisation of police records in Kansas City, Kelley bowed to pressure from Hoover loyalists who were opposed to such technology being applied to FBI field operations. A more serious problem, however, was the shadow cast by the politically-motivated agenda of the Hoover regime. Having stated on the record that illegal FBI burglaries had ended in 1966, Kelley later had to admit that they had continued until the year of his appointment. In the summer of 1976, in the wake of new guidelines concerning domestic security, he ordered that each of the Bureau's 21,414 open investigations be reviewed and that only those involving clear evidence of criminal activity or a threat to

national security should remain active.

He rooted out officers who had been featherbedded by contractors providing equipment and services to the Bureau. He allowed it to emerge that J. Edgar Hoover, contrary to his image of strict ethical principles, had not been above obtaining favours at the expense of the Federal taxpayer, for example using FBI employees to effect improvements to his home and even to prepare his annual return to the Internal Revenue Service.

Yet Kelley was perhaps too much of a conventional Bureau man to confront the ghost of his former chief. Indeed, he even permitted some excesses at which Hoover himself would have balked. The staff at FBI headquarters expanded from 475 at the time of Hoover's death to more than 900 in 1977. The headquarters was seen as a theme park by its critics within the Bureau, with lines of agents firing off tracer bullets from submachineguns for the benefit of gawping tourists.

In 1976 Kelley himself came under criticism for having accepted gifts from staff, and for using Bureau workmen to fit some pelmets at his home. He reimbursed the Government \$335 after the disclosures, but President Jimmy Carter was able to argue on assuming office in 1977 that the issue had compromised the FBI, and it was made clear that Kelley would not be reappointed at the end of his term. Kelley retired in 1978 after Carter selected Judge William H. Webster as his replacement.

Away from his law enforcement work, Kelley served as a deacon in the Christian Church and sat on the boards of the Kansas City Boys' Club, the United Fund, and the Starlight Theatre Association. Clarence Kelley's first wife Ruby died in 1975. He is survived by his second wife Shirley, and a daughter and son from his first marriage.

## DEAN BERRY

Dean Frank Berry, teacher and management consultant, died in Peter Jordan, an aerial acrobat on July 1 aged 65. He was born on April 11, 1932.

A MISSIONARY for management education, Dean Berry helped to establish the discipline in Europe.

He had been an associate professor at the Wharton Business School, and as a Fulbright Fellow in 1966, he came to England and helped to start the London Business School, the first institution in Europe to offer MBA degrees. For the next five years he held the school's chair in organisational behaviour.

In 1971, he was invited to become the faculty dean of INSEAD in Fontainebleau, the French management school, and in 1973 he became Dean and deputy director-general. With the help of a \$1 million grant from the Ford Foundation



tion, he built a professional faculty connecting the business and academic communities. For the first time in Europe, it offered management courses customised for particular companies.

After two years as a visiting professor at the business schools at Harvard and Yale, he returned to Britain as a Professor of Corporate Strategy at the London Business School. Four years later, he became the founding chairman of the school's Centre for Research into Business Strategy, which started with a grant of £1.25 million from the Gatsby Trust.

He had an intuitive understanding of organisations, and was especially interested in helping companies to avoid stifling the ideas of their employees.

He always had time for anyone in need of a fatherly conversation, and gave unstintingly of his time. He gave unstintingly of his ideas and could always add value to other people's work. As well as writing several books, he served on the editorial board of three major management journals.

In the late 1970s he embarked on a second career, as management consultant, adviser and entrepreneur, and in this role he became a counselor and friend to many chief executives.

He joined the MAC Group in the mid 1980s, and was a senior vice-president of Gemini Consulting at the time of his death.

He loved the outdoors: fishing, hiking, riding and sailing. Combined with his sophisticated taste in music, food and wine, this made him an excellent companion and teacher.

Berry's outlook was internationalist. He believed in sharing ideas, and helping new countries in developing countries by giving them the best possible advice. Accordingly he worked as a consultant in South Africa, the Middle East and India.

One of his daughters died several years ago of cerebral palsy, and he latterly worked for the Spastics Society, sitting on its board from 1986 to 1991.

His marriage to Katherine was dissolved. He is survived by his son and two daughters.

## CLARENCE KELLEY



## E. CLIVE ROUSE

E. Clive Rouse, MBE, medieval archaeologist, died on July 26 aged 95. He was born on October 15, 1901.

E. CLIVE ROUSE devoted most of his adult life to the care and conservation of English medieval wall-paintings and will be remembered as one of the leading authorities in the field. It was while working with the late Professor E. W. Tristram on uncovering the wall-paintings found in Little Missenden church in Buckinghamshire in 1931 that he first learnt the importance of properly recording and making measured drawings of wall-paintings. The close study and accuracy required for these drawings gave him a remarkable ability to interpret fragmentary or only partly visible medieval paintings. His substantial watercolour drawings which had been routinely applied as preservatives for the past hundred years had in fact been destroying the treasures they were intended to protect, because water building up since 1937.

When he resumed his work on wall-paintings after the war, Rouse was one of the first people in the field to come to the conclusion that the impermeable wax coatings which had been routinely applied as preservatives for the past hundred years had in fact been destroying the treasures they were intended to protect, because water building up since 1937.

behind the surface could not evaporate. In the early 1950s an international working party decreed that wall-paintings should never be waxed or varnished.

Together with the Eve Baker Trust, Rouse and his assistants spent many years removing such impervious coatings from the walls of English churches and devising new methods to consolidate the paintings, using lime. Despite this work, however, there is now again a tendency to treat wall-paintings with synthetic materials, which, if applied thickly, is likely to have the same results.

For sixty years or more, from the 1930s onwards, Rouse regularly published articles about wall-paintings and other antiquities in archaeological journals and church guides. His book *Discovering Wall Paintings* (1968) is still in print, in a new edition entitled *Medieval Wall Paintings*.

Rouse's knowledge of churches, particularly those of central and southern England, was remarkable. He used to tell of an occasion when he was being given a ride from the Midlands to south Buckinghamshire in a friend's light aircraft. Having been caught by bad weather, the pilot emerged from low clouds and had to admit he was completely lost. Rouse was able to guide him to their destination by recognising church towers and steeples.

Passionate about his subject, Rouse worked hard to inspire others. He was especially successful with the young, encouraging many people to develop an interest — or even a career — in archaeology and the care of historic buildings. A number of clergy-men and architects, too, owe

their appreciation of wall-paintings to him.

In the early 1960s, he uncovered the frieze of classical portraits around the ceiling of the Upper Reading Room of the Bodleian Library, and was asked by the Librarian to uncover and conserve it. Also in Oxford, he found the paintings in an old coaching house, the Golden Cross, which he went on to conserve.

He did a great deal to publicise the artistic and historical treasures of Buckinghamshire, and was for many years president of the county archaeological society. In 1969 he was elected president of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

He never married.

The camp was founded by the King when Duke of York, and for long it was known as the Duke of York's Camp and was held at Southwold. This year the King invited the boys who were attending the eighteenth camp to Scotland because thus he would be able to see much more of them, for Balmoral Castle is barely two miles away. And so it has proved: they never know when their royal host may be visiting them. He came this morning and was greeted with the mightiest cheers that have ever echoed back from the fir covered hills surrounding Abergeldie. But with him also came the Queen and the two small Princesses. The King brought out a cine camera, and after a technical discussion with the press photographers, took several shots of the assembled boys. "Make a noise," he urged them, "even if this is a silent film". Later in the morning the King made a talkie. With expert precision he operated the complicated apparatus of some newsreel men who were taking pictures which will be shown later in the cinemas.

## PERSONAL COLUMN

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# THE TIMES TODAY

FRIDAY AUGUST 8 1997

## NEWS

### Soccer stars cleared in retrial

The Football Association has ordered a review of the rules of the national game in the wake of match-fixing allegations against three Premiership players and a businessman who were finally cleared of conspiracy.

Bruce Grobbelaar, John Fashanu and Hans Segars were found not guilty after a retrial of conspiring with Heng Suan Lim to give and accept corrupt payments.

Page 1

### Interest rates highest for 4½ years

Interest rates were raised for the fourth time since the election, but the Bank of England indicated that it would not need to increase them again in the short term. The quarter point rise puts base rates at 7 per cent, the highest for 4½ years. The Bank's Monetary Policy Committee said this was now enough to meet the inflation target.

Pages 1, 21

### Minister's memorial

Lord Simon of Highbury, the minister embroiled in the BP share controversy, is to use some of the profit from the sale of his holdings to honour the memory of his late father, a Spitfire pilot.

Page 1

### Police appeal

Police appealed to the criminal underworld to give up the killer who shot dead a five-year-old boy in Bolton.

Page 2

### Ship's master jailed

The owner and master of the world's oldest square-rigged sailing vessel was sentenced to 18 months in prison after being found guilty of manslaughter after the vessel smashed into rocks with the loss of three lives.

Page 3

### Fight for photos

Diana, Princess of Wales, arrives in the former battlefields of Bosnia as tabloid newspapers engage in hostilities over photographs of her holiday with the son of Harrods' owner.

Page 4

### Last tin mine to close

The end of tin mining in Cornwall after 2,500 years was signalled with the announcement that the last working mine is to close.

Page 5

### Chuffed travellers

Complaints about rail services have fallen for the first time in more than 15 years.

Page 6

### All the Presidents' best friends

President Truman, who grew to distrust even his political allies, once said: "If you want a friend in Washington, get a dog." It was good advice and all but a handful of American presidents have been dog owners. Now the canine impact on the White House is the subject of a book, *First Dogs, American Presidents and their Best Friends*.

Page 11



Natalia Roukol of the Russian Bolshoi Circus, which appeared at the opening day of the fifteenth Edinburgh Festival yesterday

## BUSINESS

**Competition:** Companies will face fines of up to 10 per cent of their turnover if they breach new competition rules.

**Water:** Sir Desmond Pitcher, executive chairman of United Utilities, has no plans to meet leading shareholders despite the unhappiness expressed in the City about the sacking of the former chief executive.

**Gaming:** The director of gaming at Capital Corporation saved himself £68,000 by selling shares in the troubled company.

**Markets:** The FT-SE 100 index rose by 60.6 points to close at 5086.8. Sterling's trade-weighted index fell from 103.9 to 102.8 after a fall from \$1.6020 to \$1.5859 and from DM3.0023 to DM2.9707.

Page 21

## WELCOME BREAK

Reformers in the 19th century reserved their most heartrending prose for the plight of children herded into factories to work from dawn to dusk.

Page 8

## HUNTING SPILT

The Italian centre-left Government was split over a decision to let hunters in three regions kill small birds.

Page 10

## Jiang elevated

China has elevated President Jiang Zemin to the ideological pantheon previously reserved for Mao and Deng Xiaoping and sounded a death-knell for state planning.

Page 12

## 50 NOT OUT

Days away from its fiftieth anniversary, Pakistan is a testimony to how much a country can take and survive.

Page 13

## TOMORROW

### IN THE TIMES

#### CAR 97

Jalopy or dream machine: why we should be in love with the world's worst car

#### WEEKEND

Working man's shoot: the grouse moors are not just for the big shots

## WEATHER

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### WEEKEND

1 Given notice of dismissal, left, right? (8,6).

2 Jazz fan in a bed got up for musical performance? (7).

3 Oriental on top of emaciated tree (5).

4 Whereby she disposes of shells? It's hard to say! (8).

5 Vers or essay author's written first (6).

6 Mars some treasured plane trees (3,6).

7 Shakespearean character loves - right, left and centre? (7).

8 Lupin's growth recorded in this? (5,2,1,6).

14 Support a system of lines used in this sort of school? (9).

16 Force I had put in before noon i.e. twelve o'clock? (8).

18 Doctor splitting money raised by a lottery? (7).

20 Note missed by clarinet ruined musical performance? (7).

21 Record unfinished church as subject to fire damage? (6).

23 General supporting me in fight (5).

Solution to Puzzle No 20,552

**TURNTHETABLES**

H A U M N N A T

B E A N L I P I D Y E A R

W G I A E R N

H O M E S P U N S T E A D Y

R T E A O

E S P A D R I L L E D Y N E

E B E S E C

A F R O E A S Y S T R E E T

O U T E R

W R E N C H A G N U S D E I

W D E G T T M

Y E T I A L B I A L O E

A N V N A V N

F O U G E S G A L L E R Y

Times Two Crossword, page 40

**ACROSS**

1 Dam lake for community leader (6,8).

9 Diana leaves board for position in church (9).

10 Capital Henry invested in food store (5).

11 Serious, reflecting the gravity of the situation (5).

12 Intransigent type in ship, standing on stern (4,5).

13 Vessel finding a haven, initially, in no island (5,3).

15 Altogether fascinated by odd bits of Troy (2,4).

17 Measuring devices used in science (6).

19 State carriage (8).

22 West Indian who's lower in the order than I act (9).

23 Parrot wife traded for ring in this city out East (5).

24 Foreign agreement on port wine (5).

25 Second in command allowed to put gear for opera (9).

26 Her lover's bookcase was sensational (4,10).

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